

THE LITERARY GAZETTE;

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1168.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1839.

PRICE 8d.
Stamped Edition, 9d.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor. 1838. By Charles Fellows. 8vo. Pp. 348. London, 1839. Murray.

No country with which we are acquainted offers more to interest the observant traveller, and, through him, the public, than Asia Minor, over some of the most interesting portions of which Mr. Fellows has extended his tour; and being well qualified by previous education, intelligence, and taste, to make the best use of the opportunities afforded him, we have, in consequence, a volume which must be highly relished by every classical scholar, and by the numerous and entire class of readers, who now feel a proper sense of the value of antiquarian research leading to the right understanding of ancient history, and the state of the arts and sciences in former days, among nations of different origin and character. Entertaining a high opinion of this work, a part of which was brought under our notice at the Royal Society of Literature, we are sorry that we cannot even this week do more than introduce it, as it were, heads over heels, to the public. In his preface, however, Mr. Fellows saves us the trouble of description, by explaining himself:—

“The country through which I travelled is that small portion of Asia Minor (now known by the name of Anadhouly), which lies between lat. 42° and 36°, and long. 26° and 32°, including Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Caria.

As the most interesting period of the history of this country was the time of its occupation by the Greeks, so the remains of their cities form now the chief attraction to the traveller. These cities, some of them of very remote antiquity, all had their origin prior to the conquest of the country by the Romans, in the third century before the Christian era, after which time that people were nominally the possessors of the country, and the Roman taste was visibly encroaching on the Greek in works of art. About the age of Constantine, the Christians began to produce a still greater change in the architecture of the many cities of which they had possession, including the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, piling up buildings in a style very different from the pure Greek. Next came the Venetians, whose slight fortifications, built of the remains of ruined cities, are seen on every coast, and in every important mountain pass. The conquest by the present occupants, the Turks, succeeded in the fourteenth century. Their architectural works are few, and of a character so peculiar as to render them easily distinguishable from the earlier buildings by which they are surrounded. The descendants of the Greeks, the ancient possessors of the soil, do not, I believe, now form a tenth part of the population; their costume and even language are so lost by mixture with the Turks, that these national peculiarities are with difficulty traced. The Greeks generally wear colours not so gay as those of the Turks, frequently having the turban and Turkish trowsers of black; green they are forbidden to use, that being the peculiar colour of a privileged few among the followers of the Prophet. It will

be gathered from my journal, that at the time of my arrival in the country, I was strongly biased in favour of the Greeks, and equally prejudiced against the Turks; and it will be seen in the course of the narrative, how this unfavourable idea of the Turkish character was gradually removed by a personal intimacy with the people, generally in situations where they were remote from every restraint but those which their religion imposes.”

We must now instance some of the accounts of various stages in his course, as examples of Mr. Fellows's agreeable and entertaining style:—

In Phrygia, not far from Sohoôt, he states:—

“On quitting this forest we crossed a valley, and saw, at a distance of about four miles, under the cliffs, or ranges of mountains, the town of Oneöenoo (meaning a ‘Place of Caves’), so called from some caves in the cliffs overhanging the town. The situation appears very damp and unhealthy, and the perfectly flat valley, which is almost a swamp, seems to be the possession of plovers and wild ducks. The situation is strikingly like that of Magnesia, but the Hermus is wanted to drain the meadows in front. The ground here is so high, that it appears to receive no waters but from the heavens, a source which latterly has been very liberal. Oneöenoo is a long village, immediately under the face of the rock, and is overhung by two immense arches or caves, which, at a distance, I had no doubt were artificial, the forms of the huge arches being so perfect. This evening I ascended to them, and extremely curious they are. The whole rock is of marble, veined with red, but shivered into innumerable cracks, as if by heat. The caves are evidently natural, although, at an early age of the Turks perhaps, or in the time of the Christians, the fronts have been fortified by strong walls, parts of which still remain. The caves communicate with one another, and, from their size and dryness, as well as commanding situation, they must have been an excellent substitute for a castle. Through several small cavities or fissures in the rock of the caves, water had at a remote period filtered, forming a semi-transparent crust of stalactite. While in the cave I was surprised at hearing distinctly people talking, and dogs barking, as if close to the entrance; but on going to the front of the cave, I perceived that the sounds came from the village beneath. The effect of this immense ear, or sounding-board, was as powerful as a whispering gallery; and perhaps this peculiarity might have been an advantage in times of war or alarm. Several fragments of columns, altars, and other remains, were built into the walls of the houses in the town, but the principal material used was lava or scoria, of nearly every colour; many of the spongy holes being filled with a white crystallised substance, similar to that which I have seen in the basaltic columns at Staffa.”

A little further on, in an excursion from Cotyzeum, we have a notice of the manners of the country. Mr. F. says:—

“On our return we were obliged to stop to feed the horses at the little village of Arricooe, seven miles from Kootaya. Here we rested for

an hour and a half, and had an opportunity of noticing the simple and hospitable customs of the country. A traveller had just arrived; and as the village, consisting only of a few huts, was too small to have a governor, the inhabitants have a house for strangers, which is as good as any in the place, although without windows: one end of the room forms the stable, accommodating six horses. The traveller who had arrived before us was at prayers; but no circumstance ever disturbs Mahometans at their devotions, when they appear completely abstracted. I delayed to enter until the traveller rose, when the prayer-mat was hung up, and he gave me the usual salām. I was beginning to make my meal upon the food we had with us, when in came nine people, each bearing a dish. A large tray was raised on the rim of a corn-sieve placed on the ground, in the centre of which was put a tureen of soup, with pieces of bread around it. The stranger, my servant, and a person who seemed to be the head man of the village, sat round the tray, dipping their wooden spoons or fingers into each dish as it was placed in succession before them. Of the nine dishes I observed three were of soups. I asked why this was, and who was to pay for the repast; and was informed that it is the custom of the people, strictly enjoined by their religion, that, as soon as a stranger appears, each peasant should bring his dish; he himself remaining to partake of it, after the stranger has fed,—a sort of picnic, of which the stranger partakes without contributing. The hospitality extends to every thing he requires; his horse is fed, and wood is brought for his fire, each inhabitant feeling honoured by offering something. This custom accounts for the frequent recurrence of the same dish, as no one knows what his neighbour will contribute. Towards a Turkish guest this practice is perfectly disinterested, but from a European they may possibly have been led to expect some kind of return, although to offer payment would be an insult. The whole of the contributors afterwards sit down and eat in another part of the room.

“My inquiries,” he adds, “were for coins and relics, which were hunted for in every child's toy-place or old wall where they had been noticed. Each person produced his fancied treasure, which he had preserved because some Frank had before given money for such things. They know nothing of the value or uses of our purchases. I heard of a beautiful Greek statue being sold by them for five shillings, and two bronze vases for eight shillings; and yet they were boasting of the large sums such things produced. My servant bought thirty or forty Greek coins, some of silver, at an average of three farthings each; and I obtained at an equally cheap rate the foot of a statue and some bronze handles. I think I have not mentioned, that the light generally used in this part of the country, even in the large town of Kootaya, and the other towns through which I have passed, is a chip of the fir-tree. The people make a wound in the tree, which draws the sap to that part, and the tree is then cut for fire-wood, reserving this portion, filled with turpentine, for candles. I

was surprised to find how long they burned. During a meal a piece is placed between two stones, and it burns with a large flame and a black smoke for half an hour. At Ezani they brought some of this resinous wood to light our fire; and when any one of our party quitted the room, he with his large knife (a weapon which all carry) split off a slip, which served him for a candle. We met people in the streets at Kootāya carrying them; but the rich use tallow-candles, in the excellent and elegant lantern of the East, made of folded paper."

Having penetrated from the sea-coast into Lycia, some grand and striking remains of antiquity rewarded our traveller's toils. We are sorry that the want of engravings puts it out of our power to illustrate these interesting ruins and fine works of art. We can only quote some of the descriptive text:—

"The ancient town of Antiphellus stood on a finely situated promontory, which still presents a theatre, foundations of temples, and other buildings; but the chief objects of interest in the place are the tombs, which are very numerous, and of the largest kind that I have seen. The rocks for miles round are strewn with their fragments, and many hundreds are still standing apparently unopened; but the greater number have been pillaged during the two thousand years which have elapsed since their construction. They have all Greek inscriptions, but these are generally much destroyed by the damp sea air, which has eaten away the surface of the marble. The cliff overhanging the town is also full of tombs, cut into its face, many being highly ornamented with architectural designs. The form of the sarcophagus found here is peculiar to the district of Lycia. The shape of the lid, or top, somewhat resembles the pointed Gothic arch. The tombs cut in the rock have some resemblance to the windows of the Elizabethan age, with their stone mullions. It is remarkable, that all the tombs cut out of the face of the rock, of which the one represented in the annexed plate is a specimen, are in exact imitation of buildings of wood, the joints representing wedged ties or dovetails, and the overhanging cornices being formed like the ends of beams of round trees, producing a picturesque architectural ornament."

The City of Xanthus.—"The remains appear to be all of the same date, and that a very early one. The walls of many of them Cyclopean. The language of the innumerable and very perfect inscriptions is like the Phœnician or Etruscan."

"The elegant designs evince the talent of the Greeks, and the highly poetical subjects of the bas-reliefs, the temples, friezes, and tombs, some of them blending in one figure the forms of many, probably to describe its attributes, are also of Greek character. The ruins are wholly of temples, tombs, triumphal arches, walls, and a theatre. The site is extremely romantic, upon beautiful hills; some crowned with rocks, others rising perpendicularly from the river, which is seen winding its way down from the woody uplands, while beyond, in the extreme distance, are the snowy mountains in which it rises. On the west the view is bounded by the picturesquely formed but bare range of Mount Cragus, and on the east by the mountain chain extending to Patara. A rich plain, with its meandering river, carries the eye to the horizon of the sea towards the south-west. The city has not the appearance of having been very large, but its remains shew that it was highly ornamented, particularly the tombs, two of which I have put in my sketch-book

somewhat in detail, as well as some other sculptures. I did not find any well-formed Greek letters. In an inscription over a gateway, and on one or two architectural stones, the Greek alphabet was used, but not the pure letters. There is no trace of the Roman or the Christian age, and yet there are points, such as the costume in the bas relief, the attitude and appearance of groups of figures, that reminded me of the times of the Crusades and of the Romans. I have attempted a sketch of the most beautiful of the tombs, and I add the description by pen to make my drawing more intelligible. It is a sarcophagus, entirely of white marble, standing on the side of a hill rich with wild shrubs,—the distant mountains, of the silvery grey peculiar to marble rocks, forming the background. Being finely worked, the polish has greatly assisted in its preservation from the effect of the atmosphere. The roof is somewhat grey, and the fractures of the lower parts are tinged with the shade of red which white marble assumes after long exposure to the weather, and in places with yellow blended with brown. On the top, or hog's-man, is a hunting scene; some figures are running, others are on horseback galloping, with spears in their hands and mantles blown by the wind, chasing the stag and wild boar, which has turned to attack the pursuer; the whole of the figures, although in a small frieze, are well formed and finished. On each of the sloping sides of the roof are two stones projecting about a foot, as found on all these tombs, but which upon this are carved into lions' heads crouching on their paws; upon one side of the roof is a group in which a warrior, carrying a shield, is in the act of stepping into his chariot, which is of the early simple form, with wheels of four spokes only, and is driven by a man leaning forward, with his arms stretched out, holding the reins, and a whip or goad: four beautifully formed horses, prancing in various attitudes are drawing the car. The chariot and horses appear sculptured on the other side of the roof, differing only in the attitudes of the figures. In the upper panels at the ends, or gables, are traces of small carved figures. On the side of the tomb shewn in the annexed sketch, under two lines of the peculiar characters of this town (perhaps Lycian), is a group of figures, which I will describe, beginning from the left-hand. A finely formed figure in a simple robe, his hands folded before him, and with a head of bushy hair, stands, as if in attendance behind the chair, or clawed seat, of the principal figure, who, clothed in rich folded drapery, with short hair, sits in the attitude of a judge, with one arm somewhat raised; before him stand four figures: the first is mutilated, but appears similar to the second, who has long bushy hair, confined round the head, and looking like a wig; his attitude is that of a counsellor pleading for the others; the loose robe falls gracefully from one shoulder, and is thrown over, so as almost to conceal one arm; two other figures, differing only in having the hair shorter and the arms hanging down, stand apparently waiting the decision of the judge, and complete the well-formed group. At the end, on a larger scale, are two figures of warriors, clothed only with girdles of armour round their loins, and petticoats reaching nearly down to their knees, resembling the figures of the ancient Britons. The background on the same stone contains a long, but, from mutilation, partially illegible inscription, which I did not attempt to copy. On the opposite end of the tomb are two other figures, of the same size;

one, clothed in a loose robe, stands in a commanding attitude fronting the spectator, with an arm raised over the head of a naked figure also standing. Were this marble found elsewhere, the group might be taken to represent the baptism of our Saviour, but the character of the figures does not support this idea, although the attitudes would be precisely correct for the ceremony. On the other side, under a single line of inscription, is an animated battle-scene; men on horses are fighting with others on foot; all have helmets, and those on foot have shields; some fight naked, others with a loose shirt, or blouse, descending below the thighs, and confined by a belt round the waist. The horse of the principal figure is ornamented with a plume, and the rider has a kind of armour to protect his legs. The groups upon the two sides are three feet six inches high, by nine feet in length. I have not described the architectural form, leaving that to be gathered from the sketch. The hog's-man does not, at either end, extend to the full length of the roof; and at each extremity of it is a niche for attaching another stone. It is probable that there may have been at each end, when the tomb was perfect, some ornament, perhaps a helmet, or figure of an animal corresponding in character with the other subjects. It is not surprising that so beautiful a tomb should have been broken open in all parts; but as each chamber is now exposed, I trust that it may not receive further injury."

Diary Illustrative of the Times of George IV., interspersed with Original Letters from the late Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte, &c.
Edited by John Galt. Vols. III. and IV.
8vo. London, 1839. Colburn.

THESE volumes differ so essentially from their precursors, that they might almost as well have appeared as a separate work. The first, and a small portion of the second, are occupied with an *omnium gatherum* of all sorts of matters, like a little broker's shop; bits from Ireland, pieces from Scotland, morsels from Rome and Naples, fragments from London and Como, and, in short, such a heterogeneous collection of odds and ends, that it is not easy to tell whether it is all rubbish, or may not have, here and there, some article of value among the mass. A thousand initial letters for names not worth deciphering; gossip about individuals and things useless in their day, and worse than useless now; correspondence fit enough to amuse the parties concerned, but without one qualification to give them general interest; in short, a making up of every thing printable, seasoned with frequent allusions to the crazy courses of the late miserable Queen Caroline, are the staples of this publication. As for the editing of poor Galt, it is a name on the title-page; and the whole appears to be the performance of several hands, hardly one of whom can be distinctly traced or recognised through a dozen of consecutive pages. Lady C. Bury is, as before, visible enough; but the cobbling and getting up of others are not less observable. The conclusion of the second volume has the original letters referred to in the announcement—a series of short and smart sketches of politicians, poets, and other persons who have flourished, and yet flourish, in these days; and a historico-political review of the regency and reign of that prince, whose "Times" afford the attractive and more comprehensive than just or applicable title to the work.

As might be expected from such a *mélange*, it is full of errors and anachronisms:

Misquoting, mistating,
Misplacing, mistating —

for example, in 1816, of Miss Landon visiting Lady Caroline Lamb, and being then eighteen years of age; in 1817 we talk of the death of Byron, and Medwin's notes upon him; and, in the same year, of Scott's receiving 6000*l.* for "Waverley," and 6000*l.* for "Guy Mannering"!!! These are specimens of accuracy, within forty pages of Vol. I.

From the letters attributed to the Princess of Wales, we select the following:—

"Villa Caprice, the 3d of December, 1817.

"I have not only to lament an ever-beloved child, but one most warmly attached friend, and the only one I have had in England! But she is only gone before—. I have her not *lost*— and I now trust we shall soon meet in a much better world than the present one. For ever your truly sincere friend, C. P."

"I could have wept," says the commentator, "over this strangely-worded but heartfelt expression of the poor mother's grief, and I am anxious to receive tidings that she has not committed any rash act of despair—at which I should not be surprised; for the princess is a woman of such violent feelings, and her situation is indeed now so desolate, that it would not be astonishing if, with her disposition, she were unable to endure this overwhelming calamity."

Of this there seemed to have been small danger, for a few pages on we read:—

"December 10th.—I received the following strange reply to-day from the Princess of Wales. 'Thank you a thousand times, my dear —, your kind inquiries after my health, which has suffered as little as I could expect from my late misfortune. I cannot at this moment inform you where I shall go to; my plan depends on letters from England, about dat vile money, who do always annoy me. As to my household, I hear people are meddling wid it, and saying it is improper. In de first place, what would they have me do? All de fine English folk leave me. I not send them away, though, by de by, some of dem not behave as civil as I could like. No matter—I wud have had patience wid them, but dey choose to go, so I not prevent them; but I must have some one to attend me, and I make my choice of some very agreeable persons, in every way fit to be my attendants; though de jealous English beggars, such as Miss —, and one or two more of our acquaintance, dear, wud have liked to have had the situation which La Comtesse Oldi now fills, to her and my great satisfaction. Her brother also is a very intelligent and gentlemanlike person. Dey are of a decayed nobleman's family, much better born and bred than William B—l. But I know people are very ill-natured, and choose to abuse me for the choice I have made in my household. No matter, I not care—from henceforth I will do just as I please, that I will. Since de English neither give me de great honour of being a Princess de Galle, I will be Caroline—a happy merry soul; but, *simplement*, what do you tink, my dear —? just before I and Lady — parted, I hope never to meet again, I gave her a very pretty croud of an antique. I should have been proud of it in my room. Well, a day or two after she broke it, *purposely* I know, and had de impudence to come and say to me, 'Oh! ma'am, dat figure your royal highness bought for a bronze is only plaster;' to which I reply, 'I knew that, Lady —, very well, when I gave it to you. Dat is so like de English people; dey always ask, when one make them a *souvenir*, how much is cost? how much is worth? You are a true English,

my dear Lady —, there can be no mistake.' She laughed, but I saw she looked ashamed of herself. I cannot say I regret any one of my old household. I have been disappointed in dem all, and am much happier now I have no longer *des espions* about me, such as Lady A. H., watching me into every place where it is possible for a human being to set foot. I must conclude, my dear —, wishing you well, and remain ever your sincere friend,

"C. P."

"P. S. When you have any amusing news from England, I should like to hear it if you will favour me wid some."

And the addenda are quite consistent:—

"Truly, did I not know the Princess of Wales, I should be tempted to believe this letter was a forgery. It is such a strange manner of writing, immediately after her poor daughter's decease; which (not to mention the affection I believe she entertained for the Princess Charlotte as her child), selfish interest must have made her know was the greatest loss she can have sustained, and one she never can recover. Others, not acquainted with the princess, on reading the foregoing letter, would judge her as an unfeeling and light-minded person. But I know that often, when she affects the greatest jocularly and indifference to affliction, her heart is not the less sore; and it is only a wish to forget her misery that makes her talk and write in such a strain as the foregoing. It is impossible not to laugh at her enormities on her present household, and her observations on her former one. Yet, at the same time, I feel sincere regret for her wilful blindness to her impending ruin, and the infatuation she has taken for such disreputable people as the foreigners she has now in her service. But it would be worse than useless for me to incur her displeasure by attempting to give her any advice. So God keep her, and preserve her from coming to any fearful end! is all that her best friends can say."

"I have seen (writes a visitor to Como at the same period) the Princess of Wales. To my infinite surprise her royal highness wrote, and desired me to wait upon her yesterday, which I did accordingly, and found her looking very well, but dressed in the oddest mourning I ever saw; a white gown, with bright lilac ribands in a black crape cap!"

Another specimen of this correspondence is characteristic:—

"I received a short note from the Princess of Wales, sent by a person whom she introduced to me—a German flute-player. The letter of introduction was certainly a very novel one. It was as follows:—'Dear —, the bearer of this epistle is Monsieur R—, a fiddle-player, or a pipe-player.—I don't know which you would call him in English—no matter; he was recommended to me by a cousin of mine, whom I wish had been in de Red Sea when he sent dis man to my retreat here, which I would like to keep unmolested from tiresome people. But I find dat impossible; so I must submit like a martyr on de steak, to being annoyed all my life long, and live in hopes of a reward for my patience and my virtue in anoder world, which cannot be worse than de present. Monsieur R— teased me to present him to you; so I beg to waste your anger upon him, and not on me. His appearance will make you laugh till you die—that, at least, he has the power to do; *au reste*, he is the dullest man God ever did born, and I recommend you to have nothing to do wid him; he is a grand bore. Why do you not come to Como? I woud make you welcome at

my anchorite's dinner every day, if you vould eat my humble fare. Neither the Comtesse Oldi nor myself are epicures; and very often we cook our own dinner! What vould de English people say if dey heard dat! Oh fie! Princess of Wales. The old *begune* Queen Charlotte is on her last legs, I hear. *Mais ça ne me fait ni froid ni chaud* now; there was a time when such intelligence might have gladdened me; but now noting in the world do I care for, save to pass de time as quickly as I can; and death may hurry on as fast as he pleases—I am ready to die. But I weary you, my dear —; *ayez de l'indulgence pour moi* and my grumbling, and believe dat I am ever yours, C. P."

To this we will append two or three of the best anecdotes we find scattered through these pages:—

"A friend who was present at Princess Charlotte's marriage said, that when Prince Leopold repeated the words, 'with all my worldly goods I thee endow,' the royal bride was observed to laugh."

"On the last day of the [Queen's] trial, when requested to retire and take some refreshment, she peremptorily refused to do so; and on some persons offering the queen refreshments which they had brought for their own use, she declined accepting them, saying, 'I can take a chop at the King's Head if I am hungry;' alluding to the tavern bearing that sign near the House of Lords. There was much ready wit in that reply, but it was, perhaps, ill-timed, and she was never afterwards heard to make a joke, or seen to smile."

"The persons who attended the queen at the latter end of her life were faithful and attached to her, but they were not persons calculated to give her the best advice. She endeavoured, poor unhappy princess, to amuse herself, but as — informed me, she took no pleasure in any thing. She once saw Prince Leopold, and his manner was affectionate and feeling. From all I ever heard of him, he is a good-hearted man, but timid and self-interested, and he was kept in such order by the king, that the only visit he ever paid his mother-in-law was in secret, unattended, and without any witnesses, except the queen's lady."

Finally, her body was suffered to be placed in the vault of the royal family at that city. But the crown and insignia of royalty on the coffin were taken off, and I have been told that nothing but her name, 'Caroline,' stands to record who lies within that narrow house. The candle that is taken into that royal mausoleum to shew the visitors the coffins, has always been placed on hers, so that the velvet is covered with wax, and otherwise soiled. Thus do her remains, even in the grave, meet with the same disrespect she endured throughout life."

The letters assigned to the Princess Charlotte are of a superior order, and contain passages which look very like what school-girls write under the superintendence of able teachers. If the sentiments and expressions are really her own, they exhibit a degree of character not to be expected from her age, sex, and station. *Ex gr.*

Extract from a Letter of Princess Charlotte, dated Weymouth, 19th August, 1815.

"I cannot close this letter without returning my best acknowledgments for your condescence with, and inquiries after me, in consequence of the fall of my glorious (as well as much-loved) uncle. I bore it as, I trust, a Christian ought, bowing to the will of the all-wise Being; but it was a grievous circum-

stance — a dreadful, an irremediable loss to me, for the great possess few real friends. In him I had a warm and constant one, allied, too, by the closest ties of blood. I loved him with the fondest affection, and am confident he returned the sentiment. His death was so glorious — so completely what he always desired for himself — that if it was decreed he should so early in life quit this world, he could not close his career more gloriously or more worthy of a hero, as he was, and of that father and that blood he descended from. Pardon me if I seem enthusiastic in my expressions; but I confess this is a topic which warms every feeling of my heart and mind. You knew him [a word illegible] impartially if I say too much in his favour. My health I do not think has suffered from this shock; but I have not been really well for some time past. [An illegible line.] I was much better for so doing last year, and trust I may derive equal benefit this; but I am still complaining, though I am not the least fanciful about my health; that is a weakness I do not allow myself to indulge in, though there are some which cannot be avoided by the wisest. I less regret than I otherwise should do your remaining abroad, for two reasons: the first is [illegible]; secondly, there is at present so little chance, I may say none indeed, of our meeting, that it would only be tantalizing. Time, which is the sweet healer of all sorrows, has mitigated and softened down my previous afflictions and distresses to a gentle mild melancholy and resignation; but the recollection of them cannot be effaced. What was at first (as you sensibly remark) the aggravation of my sorrow, is now my consolation. I trust my mother continues well, and that she has not been very much shocked by the death of her brother. I hope she has got a letter. I was permitted to write to her on the sad event, &c. (Signed) CHARLOTTE."

Another: —

"Extract from another Letter from her Royal Highness to the Same.

"Thank you, dear —, for having permitted me to peruse my mother's letter to you, though, indeed, its contents have made me feel very uncomfortable. I wish with all my heart things could be altered, or, at least, that she could be persuaded to feel more at peace, and, above all, more confidence in those who really have her interests at heart. If I could see you I would tell you why I do not write to her; but I do not think it quite prudent to write all I feel upon this, to me, very painful circumstance. I trust Dr. — will remain in the princess's service; and am also led to hope that Lady C. C. — may join my mother again. I should feel much relieved by knowing that she had some English attendants with her in a foreign country. I think some of the others might have remained with her; but I am told they were all compelled, from circumstances in their own private affairs, to return to England. I think she would do well to secure Miss M. — as a temporary attendant. She is trustworthy, I believe; but you know my mother is not easily pleased. I cannot help thinking it was unlucky she ever left England; yet I can fully enter into the motives she had for so doing, or rather the feelings which prompted her to seek change of scene. I have said too much on this subject, dear —; pray forgive me for having pressed so long. Thank you for your inquiries after my health. I am not so well as I ought to be, for indeed I have every thing to make me both perfectly well and perfectly happy; and these lesser evils sink before my greater blessings, and I hope to grow stronger as the

warm weather advances. The prince desires me to say something kind from him to you; what shall that something be? I am no very ready scholar, so I will leave it to you to compose a pretty speech for him. All I can assure you of, and that with great sincerity, is, that my cara sposo and myself are very truly yours. (Signed) C. P. S. C."

With this we conclude. The biographical sketches are, perhaps, the best portion of the work, even though we differ materially from their writer, whoever he or she may be. On the whole, the leather and prunella predominate in far too great a measure; and there are a multitude of little personalities, which, though of small consequence, shew a recklessness in the authorship, and a want of that social principle, the breach of which is but too common in the scribbles of the age, whose only object is to get money for their treacheries.

A Summer in Andalusia. 2 vols. 8vo.

London, 1839. Bentley.

ONE of those agreeable tours which please us whilst we read them, without leaving any strong impression upon our minds, that they have conveyed to us either much new information or brought us acquainted with places or circumstances unknown before. In fact, Andalusia has been so frequently traversed and described by English travellers, that no more could be expected from another visit than our observant and intelligent author has here given us. Lisbon, Cadiz, Cordoba, Seville, Granada, Malaga, Gibraltar; bull-fights, religious processions, churches, Roman and Moorish antiquities, pictures; contrabandistas, posadas, theatres, dances, priests, superstitions, beggars, &c. &c., are all well ranged in these pages, from the summing up of which we shall, by way of example, extract some of the provincial features attributed to the Andaluces:—

"As pride distinguishes the Englishman, and vanity the Frenchman, so does conceit, or the union of the two, distinguish in as remarkable a degree the Spaniard of Andalusia; for the natives of each province of Spain have a distinct character. The Andalus has that mixture of pride and vanity, which, unlike either of those qualities when pure, produces a neutral effect. Had he more of either, he might, like the Briton or Frenchman, arrive at distinction, but these qualities are so nicely balanced in his mental constitution, that, when the desire of fame prompts him to exertion, pride steps in, arrests his progress, and tells him to be satisfied with himself as he is: when regard for his own consequence is his incentive, it carries him forward but a few steps, for his vanity presently interferes, and so engages him in blazoning abroad the little he has done, as to make him forget he has yet more to do. * * *

"As their own proverbs have it, they too often 'cry wine and sell vinegar'—they produce more noise than nuts—much cackling, but few eggs. Times without number have I heard them assert that to Spain alone are the nations of Europe indebted for their freedom from the yoke of Napoleon. It was Spain that conquered France, and saved England from destruction! Wellington and his army did little or nothing! To convince them of the contrary, would be next to impossible. * * *

"One trait of character, which the Andalus possesses in common with other Spaniards, is temperance. Though wine and spirits are marvellously cheap—a bottle of the former, much superior in strength and flavour to the *vin ordinaire* of France, often costing less than a penny—they are rarely drunk to excess.

The peasantry, in fact, generally prize good water more highly than wine, for, say they, 'Mucho vale y poco cuesta.'

Intoxication is, nevertheless, said to be more frequent in Andalusia than in the other provinces: and this explains the greater number of assassinations committed, for the Andalus is constitutionally irritable in the extreme, and when excited by wine, on the least provocation, real or imaginary, he will draw his knife on the offender. To this, however, I cannot bear the testimony of an eye-witness, as I did not see a single instance of intoxication among the Andaluces.

"The foreigner in Spain meets with singular civility and hospitality—such hospitality as it is the custom of the country to display. He will rarely, perhaps never, be asked to dinner, but in a land where the pleasures of the table are so little understood as in Spain, and where meals seem to be deemed matters rather of necessity than of gratification, this should be made no charge of inhospitality. When he is first introduced to a Spanish family, he is told by the master or mistress that the house and all it contains is at his disposal, that he has but to command, and every thing is at his service; and such showers of compliments are rained upon him, that he can scarcely open his lips in reply. After this he is at liberty to enter the house whenever he pleases. Another mode of shewing hospitality to a stranger is singular enough. Never could I regale myself in a *neñera*, or ice-house, but on asking for my bill I was sure to find it already paid by some unknown friend, who had probably never seen me before. When with a party, I have often stepped out beforehand, in order to reciprocate these civilities, but in vain—the bill was already paid. Such is Spanish hospitality! In native humour and gaiety of disposition the Andalus resembles the Irishman; with this difference, however, that instead of making bulls, as Paddy, his great delight is in slaying them. The humour of the Andalus—the 'salt,' as it is called—consists in a smartness of repartee, the result of his lively imagination and turn for satire, and in bringing a host of quaint proverbs to bear on the subject-matter of his discourse."

The women are described as devoted to only one object, amorous intrigue; and our author says:—

"If ignorance, bigotry, and superstition, abound in Spain, if the people have little appetite for knowledge, if they have transferred their affections to baser objects, it is the Roman church which is to blame. More than this. It is the church that we must regard as the author, or at least the promoter, of the general dissoluteness of morals. It is melancholy to be obliged to say this of an institution intended for the moral and religious benefit of the people: yet such is unhappily the fact, and whatever Catholicism may have done in other countries, in Spain it has undoubtedly tended more than any thing else to the social and political ruin of the nation. When the facility of obtaining absolution for crime, and the notoriously corrupt example of the clergy, are considered, is it surprising that the standard of morals should be low? The unnatural celibacy of so numerous a body of men, many of whom were dedicated to the church at an age when they could know little or nothing of the worldly pleasures they were resigning, could not fail, in so fervid a climate as Spain, to produce disastrous effects. Moreover, they have sanctioned the immoralities of the laity by their own example, and by too freely granting absolution to those who

could pay for it. Guilty themselves, they have been willing to regard with lenient eyes the guilt of others, especially of the women, whose moral sense has consequently been deadened or destroyed. Where woman is corrupt, can man be virtuous? *

"In Spain the clergy are now but little respected, and religious duties are neglected by nearly all but women and peasants."

As Andalusia at this period bears an important relation to the general condition and prospects of Spain, the English reader will be the more inclined to give his attention to the facts and characteristics which the author places before him.

Life of the Duchess of Marlborough.
(Second notice—conclusion.)

AN influx of new publications induces us to shorten what we intended to say further of Mrs. Thomson's sterling historical work; but we trust we shall have done enough to recommend it to the consideration it merits. The prevalence of female influence and back-stairs intrigue at the court of Queen Anne, is the subject of many pages in the second volume. The picture is generally a painful one, and the consequences of these feuds exhibit the unhappiness of all concerned in them, from majesty to the inferior ranks, and the injurious effect they produced on public affairs and national interests. The quarrel between the Duchess and Lord Rochester was one of the productive sources of evil, as was afterwards her bitter dispute with Harley and Abigail Hill. Of the former, it is stated:—

"The wound was inflamed continually, and, at last, the enmity rose to open hostilities. Lord Rochester was as averse to a reconciliation with his haughty foe as the duchess herself; their influence bore the semblance of rivalry; their advice drew the compliant queen different ways; Lord Rochester guided the prejudices, the duchess governed the affections of her royal slave. Finally, female influence prevailed: for when have men adequately opposed its sway? Yet it is certain, first, that Anne long resisted the arguments of her friend; and, secondly, that the duchess would never have been completely successful, had not the violence and arrogance of her foes blazed out, and proved the most opportune and effectual aid that ever plotting woman received. *

"The queen, the nervous queen, was considered as a mere property, 'which was to be engrossed, divided, or transferred, as suited best with the mercenary views of those state-brokers who had the privilege of dividing the spoil.

* Then, happy low, lie down!

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

At length the queen shook off the domination of the favourite, overthrown by the influence of Harley and Mrs. Masham (late Hill):—

"The duchess then taunted Mrs. Masham with carrying to the queen tales against some, and petitions in favour of other members of her majesty's household. Mrs. Masham, on the other hand, defended herself by saying that she only took to her royal mistress certain petitions which came to the back-stairs, and with which she knew that the duchess did not care to be troubled. This perversion of facts did not blind the duchess to the actual state of affairs, and the conversation ended in a long and ominous silence, broken by Mrs. Masham's rising, and saying she hoped that the duchess would sometimes give her leave to inquire after her health. Notwithstanding this condescending speech, the lady in power never once deigned, nor dared, to visit the dejected and deserted favourite.

"Partly from policy, and, probably, partly from curiosity to see how matters stood, the duchess thought proper, when her cousin's marriage was publicly announced, to visit her with Lady Sunderland; purely, however, as she alleged, out of respect to the queen, and to avoid any noise or disagreeable discourse which her refusing that ordinary act of civility might occasion. Fortunately, however, for the peace of St. James's, the ungrateful bride was not at home when this undeserved honour was paid to her, by one from whom she had merited nothing but neglect. The breach, however certain, and however sure the process by which it was widened, was not, as yet, perceptible to the court. Possibly all were reluctant to open a battery of anecdote and scandal against the redoubtable Sarah, who might be restored to her long-asserted ascendancy. The duchess was not without hopes of resuming her influence. During the Christmas holidays, she went to pay her respects to the queen; but had the misery of learning from the page, before she went in, that Mrs. Masham had just been sent for. The last interview in which the least traces of friendly regard might be observed, must be told in the duchess's own words. It is evident that she had some lingering expectations that all differences might yet be healed, and that the queen's regard could be revived.

"The moment I saw her majesty, I plainly perceived she was uneasy. She stood all the while I was with her, and looked as coldly on me as if her intention was that I should no longer doubt of my loss of her affections. Upon observing what reception I had, I said 'I was sorry I had happened to come so unseasonably.' I was making my courtesy to go away, when the queen, with a great deal of disorder in her face, and without speaking one word, took me by the hand. And when, thereupon, I stooped to kiss hers, she took me up with a very cold embrace, and then, without one kind word, let me go. So strange a treatment of me, after my long and faithful services, and after such repeated assurances from her majesty of an unalterable affection, made me think that I ought, in justice to myself, as well as in regard to my mistress's interest, to write to her in the plainest and sincerest manner possible, and expostulate with her upon her change to me, and upon the new counsels by which she seemed to be wholly governed." The letter addressed on this occasion by the duchess to the queen, was truly characteristic of the honest mind by which it was framed. There is neither flattery nor violence, in the simple declaration of wounded feeling, expressed in the duchess's forcible language; and Queen Anne appears to have been touched by the direct appeal to her best dispositions, which it contains. For some days, indeed, no notice was taken of this remarkable epistle; but after a short time had elapsed, an answer was presented to the duchess, who found in it symptoms of a relenting spirit in her altered sovereign; and, anxious on account of others, as well as for her own comfort, to avoid an open rupture, 'she endeavoured once more to put on as easy an appearance as she could.' Upon a review of the circumstances which attended this notable quarrel, the character of the duchess appears in a much more favourable light than, from the many defects of her ill-governed mind, could reasonably have been expected. In the first instance, she was generous to her kinswoman, confiding, and lenient. Slow in being aroused to suspicion, her conduct was straightforward and judicious when the truth was forced upon her unwilling

conviction. She acted with sincerity, but not with address; and feelings too natural for a courtier to indulge were betrayed in the course of those altercations in which the character of Abigail is displayed in the worst colours. Artful and plausible, yet daring and insolent, according to circumstances—shameless in her ingratitude, the mean and despicable tool of others, with few advantages of education,—that abject but able woman acquired an ascendancy over the mind of Anne that was truly astonishing. The poor queen is to be pitied—we dare not say despised—for her subserviency, her little artifices, her manœuvres in closets and the back-stairs, her degrading connivance at duplicity, her thirst for flattery, or what she termed friendship. Her confidence and affection, thus extended towards an unworthy object, henceforth weakened, rather than adorned her character."

Mrs. Thomson is, we think, rather hard upon the queen for resorting to evasions and equivocations in freeing herself from the despotism of the duchess. We are not sure what strength of mind is necessary to shake off such an incubus; but we believe that tens of thousands of tolerably firm individuals go annually to their graves, never having mustered courage enough in their lives to free themselves from similar restraints and impositions. Custom is second nature, says the proverb; we believe it is often stronger than nature, and that nothing is so difficult as to emancipate yourself from its bonds, however galling and intolerable. Mrs. Masham's ascendancy became more striking than that of the duchess; so much so, that

"During the heat of Sacheverell's business, and before that notable comedy had been brought to a close, several of the privy counsellors, disgusted by Mrs. Masham's influence, consulted privately as to the expediency of moving an address for her dismissal from the royal confidence. These conferences, which were held late at night, were kept profoundly secret. They were attended by Lords Somers, Wharton, Halifax, and Sunderland, the chancellor Cowper, and the lord treasurer. Halifax and Wharton, the most violent of the party, with all duty to the queen, are said to have insisted modestly, that evil counsellors of one sex might be as well removed from the royal councils as those of another, by the advice of parliament. Somers, Godolphin, and Cowper were of a different opinion, and judged that such a remonstrance could not be made, consistently with the laws of the land. Sunderland was violent and impatient, and bitterly inveighed against the moderation of Somers, formerly his oracle, but now no longer able to control the rash spirit of his once enthusiastic votary. Marlborough, also, resisted the impetuosity of his son-in-law; and whilst he had proved himself capable of frustrating, by manly determination, the search-enemy's plans, resolved, with Somers, to wait until a favourable opportunity of annihilating her influence should occur; not, unconstitutionally, to force the queen to abandon her favourite, as Sunderland required."

The last years of the life of Marlborough and his duchess are painted in a very interesting manner by Mrs. Thomson, and many personal particulars of both, especially in regard to the offers of marriage, &c., to the latter in her widowhood; placed in a more natural light than we have hitherto seen them in the elevated pages of history. But as the principal occurrences are pretty well known, we may be excused from going more at length into these details. We cannot refrain, however, from quoting a

few brief sentences, as samples, of the author's observant qualities. Of Bolingbroke (she says) he "claimed, on his mother's side, an alliance with the ancient and noble family of Rich, earl of Warwick; from which loyal house he probably received those predilections for the Tory party which a mother could so easily implant; an influence which no nonconformist divine could readily counteract. But whilst thus he grew up, culling from different sources contrary opinions, it is probable that from his Presbyterian tutor he acquired that ardour for singular distinction which is the characteristic mark of sectarianism of every description, and by which, indeed, in conjunction often with higher motives, its ramifications are extended and maintained."

Of the final separation of the queen and ducness:—

"This correspondence appears to have had the effect only of widening the breach. It is one peculiarity of our sex, or, at any rate, of the least reflective portion, that the affections once alienated, cannot, by reasoning, by persuasion, even by concession, be restored to their accustomed channel."

Of the ducal grandchildren domesticated at Blenheim:—

"There is nothing more touching than the affection of the old for infants, nothing more consolatory than to observe how beautifully Providence renews the greatest of all pleasures, in restoring to the grandfather the tenderness, and the consequent parental joys, of the father. Those who have represented Marlborough as of a narrow spirit, and a cold, designing heart, should have beheld him gazing with delight upon his youthful granddaughters, when taking lessons in music and dancing, or performing such parts as were suited to their capacity in certain dramas, which turned often upon the exploits of the grandfather, and on the gifts and graces of the grandmother."

With an anecdote of his grace, we conclude our extracts:—

"It may appear reasonable to suppose that the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, having now tasted of the enjoyments, or endured the annoyances, of four successive courts, would gladly retire from all such scenes, thankful to escape to the quiet possession of leisure, and to the participation of such blessings as were spared to their old age. Vast riches were superabundantly their portion. Yet even wealth, which becomes a blessing or a curse according to the quality of that nature to which it is attached, has its inconveniences; and the immense accumulation of ready money appears to have caused the duke considerable embarrassment. 'I beg pardon for troubling you with this,' he wrote about this time, to a friend, 'but I am in a very odd distress—too much ready money. I have now one hundred thousand pounds dead, and shall have fifty more next week; if you can employ it in any way, it will be a very great favour to me.' Surely so strange a dilemma as that of having a hundred and fifty thousand pounds too much for one's peace of mind, and of being able to dispense with the interest of such a sum, is of rare occurrence."

South American Expedition: Captain Fitzroy's Journal. Vol. II.

THE interest felt about the natives of the southern extremity of the earth, recommends the accounts of them as the fittest portions we can extract for the illustration of these volumes in a popular periodical; and we, therefore, select a few particulars relative to the four

Fuegians brought to England by our countrymen. One of them died of smallpox soon after landing; and the others were conveyed to Walthamstow. On their route, and of their arrival, the following incidents are related:—

"Passing Charing Cross, there was a start and exclamation of astonishment from York. 'Look!' he said, fixing his eyes on the lion upon Northumberland House, which he certainly thought alive, and walking there. I never saw him shew such sudden emotion at any other time. They were much pleased with the rooms prepared for them at Walthamstow; and the schoolmaster and his wife were equally pleased to find the future inmates of their house very well disposed, quiet, and cleanly people, instead of fierce and dirty savages. At Walthamstow they remained from December 1830 till October 1831.

"Considerable progress was made by the boy and girl; but the man was hard to teach, except mechanically. He took interest in smith's or carpenter's work, and paid attention to what he saw and heard about animals; but he reluctantly assisted in garden work, and had a great dislike to learning to read. By degrees, a good many words of their own languages were collected (the boy's differed from that of the man and the girl), and some interesting information was acquired respecting their own native habits and ideas. They gave no particular trouble; were very healthy; and the two younger ones became great favourites wherever they were known."

A Mr. Matthews accompanied them on their return, to proceed among their tribes with them, and endeavour to promote their civilisation and welfare. On approaching the coast we are told:—

"Our Fuegian companions seemed to be much elated at the certainty of being so near their own country; and the boy was never tired of telling us how excellent his land was—how glad his friends would be to see him—and how well they would treat us in return for our kindness to him."

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Even these poor savages rejoiced in their wild, barren, and stormy rocks! As they coasted along:—

"Several natives were seen in this day's pull; but as Jemmy told us they were not his friends, and often made war upon his people, we held very little intercourse with them. York laughed heartily at the first we saw, calling them large monkeys; and Jemmy assured us they were not at all like his people, who were very good and very clean. Fuegia was shocked and ashamed; she hid herself, and would not look at them a second time. It was interesting to observe the change which three years only had made in their ideas, and to notice how completely they had forgotten the appearance and habits of their former associates; for it turned out that Jemmy's own tribe was as inferior in every way as the worst of those whom he and York called 'monkeys—dirty—fools—not men.'"

"This evening we reached a cove near the Murray Narrow; and from a small party of Tekeemica natives, Jemmy's friends, whom we found there, he heard of his mother and brothers, but found that his father was dead. Poor Jemmy looked very grave and mysterious at the news, but shewed no other symptom of sorrow. He reminded Bennett of the dream (related in the previous chapter), and then

went for some green branches, which he burned, watching them with a solemn look: after which he talked and laughed as usual, never once, of his own accord, recurring to the subject of his father's decease. The language of this small party, who were the first of Jemmy's own tribe whom we met, seemed softer and less guttural than those of the 'bad men' whom we had passed near the clay cliffs; and the people themselves seemed much better disposed, though as abject and degraded in outward appearance as any Fuegians I had ever seen. There were three men and two women: when first we were seen they all ran away, but upon two of our party landing and advancing quietly, the men returned and were soon at their ease. Jemmy and York then tried to speak to them; but to our surprise, and much to my sorrow, we found that Jemmy had almost forgotten his native language, and that, of the two, York, although belonging to another tribe, was rather the best interpreter. In a few minutes the natives comprehended that we should do them no harm; and they then called back their women, who were hiding in the woods, and established themselves, very confidently, in a wigwam within a hundred yards of our tents.

"Being within a few hours' pull (row) of Jemmy's own land, which he called Woollya, we all felt eager, though anxious, and I was much gratified by seeing that Matthews still looked at his hazardous undertaking as steadily as ever, betraying no symptom of hesitation. The attentions which York paid to his intended wife, Fuegia, afforded much amusement to our party. He had long shewn himself attached to her, and had gradually become excessively jealous of her good-will. If any one spoke to her, he watched every word; if he was not sitting by her side, he grumbled sulkily; but if he was accidentally separated, and obliged to go in a different boat, his behaviour became sullen and morose. This evening he was quizzed so much about her that he became seriously angry, and I was obliged to interpose to prevent a quarrel between him and one of his steadiest friends.

"Canoes continued to arrive; their owners hauled them ashore on the beach, sent the women and children to old wigwams at a little distance, and hastened themselves to see the strangers. While I was engaged in watching the proceedings at our encampment, and poor Jemmy was getting out of temper at the quizzing he had to endure on account of his countrymen, whom he had extolled so highly until in sight, a deep voice was heard shouting from a canoe more than a mile distant: up started Jemmy from a bag full of nails and tools which he was distributing, leaving them to be scrambled for by those nearest, and, upon a repetition of the shout, exclaimed, 'My brother!' He then told me that it was his eldest brother's voice, and perched himself on a large stone to watch the canoe, which approached slowly, being small, and loaded with several people. When it arrived, instead of an eager meeting, there was a cautious circumspection which astonished us. Jemmy walked slowly to meet the party, consisting of his mother, two sisters, and four brothers. The old woman hardly looked at him before she hastened away to secure her canoe, and hide her property, all she possessed—a basket containing tinder, fire-stone, paint, &c., and a bundle of fish. The girls ran off with her without even looking at Jemmy; and the brothers (a man and three boys) stood still, stared, walked up to Jemmy, and all round

him, without uttering a word. Animals when they meet shew far more animation and anxiety than was displayed at this meeting. Jemmy was evidently much mortified, and to add to his confusion and disappointment, as well as my own, he was unable to talk to his brothers, except by broken sentences, in which English predominated. After a few minutes had elapsed, his elder brother began to talk to him; but although Jemmy understood what was said, he could not reply. York and Fuegia were able to understand some words, but could not, or did not choose to speak. This first evening of our stay at Woollya was rather an anxious one; for although the natives seemed inclined to be quite friendly, and they all left us at sunset, according to their invariable practice, it was hard to say what mischief might not be planned by so numerous a party, fancying, as they probably would, that we were inferior to them in strength, because so few in number. Jemmy passed the evening with his mother and brothers, in their wigwam, but returned to us to sleep. York, also, and Fuegia, were going about among the natives at their wigwams, and the good effect of their intercourse and explanations, such as they were, was visible next day (24th) in the confident, familiar manner of the throng which surrounded us while we began to dig ground for gardens, as well as cut wood for large wigwams, in which Matthews and his party were to be established. Canoes still arrived, but their owners seemed as well-disposed as the rest of the natives, many of whom assisted us in carrying wood, and bringing bundles of grass or rushes to thatch the wigwams which they saw we were making, in a pleasant sheltered spot, near a brook of excellent water. One wigwam was for Matthews, another for Jemmy, and a third for York and Fuegia. York told me that Jemmy's brother was 'very much friend,' that the country was 'very good land,' and that he wished to stay with Jemmy and Matthews. A small plot of ground was selected near the wigwams, and, during our stay, dug, planted, and sowed with potatoes, carrots, turnips, beans, peas, lettuce, onions, leeks, and cabbages. Jemmy soon clothed his mother and brothers, by the assistance of his friends. For a garment which I sent the old woman, she returned me a large quantity of fish, all she had to offer; and when she was dressed, Jemmy brought her to see me. His brothers speedily became rich in old clothes, nails, and tools, and the eldest were soon known among the seamen as Tommy Button and Harry Button, but the younger ones usually staid at their wigwams, which were about a quarter of a mile distant. So quietly did affairs proceed, that the following day (25th) a few of our people went on the hills in search of guanaco: many were seen, but they were too wild to approach. An old man arrived who was said to be Jemmy's uncle, his father's brother; and many strangers came, who seemed to belong to the Yappo Tekekenia tribe. Jemmy did not like their visit; he said they were bad people, 'no friends.' *

"During the four days in which we had so many natives about us, of course some thefts were committed, but nothing of consequence was stolen. I saw one man talking to Jemmy Button, while another picked his pocket of a knife, and even the wary York lost something, but from Fuegia they did not take a single article; on the contrary, their kindness to her was remarkable, and among the women she was quite a pet. *

"In the evening, Matthews and his party

— Jemmy, York, and Fuegia — went to their abode in the three new wigwams. In that made for Matthews, Jemmy also took up his quarters at first: it was high and roomy for such a construction; the space overhead was divided by a floor of boards, brought from the ship, and there most of Matthews' stores were placed; but the most valuable articles were deposited in a box, which was hid in the ground underneath the wigwam, where fire could not reach. Matthews was steady, and as willing as ever; neither York nor Jemmy had the slightest doubt of their being all well-treated. *

"Some natives soon appeared, and, though few in number, were inclined to give trouble. It was evident they did not know the effect of fire-arms; for if a musket were pointed at them, and threatening gestures used, they only made faces at us, and mocked whatever we did. Finding them more and more insolent and troublesome, I preferred leaving them, to risking a struggle, in which it might become necessary to fire, at the hazard of destroying life. Twelve armed men, therefore, gave way to six unarmed, naked savages, and went on to another cove, where these annoying, because ignorant, natives could not see us." *

On returning, after the brief absence from the new settlement, it was found in a deplorable state:—

"Matthews gave a bad account of the prospect which he saw before him, and told me that he did not think himself safe among such a set of utter savages as he found them to be, notwithstanding Jemmy's assurances to the contrary. No violence had been committed beyond holding down his head by force, as if in contempt of his strength; but he had been harshly threatened by several men, and from the signs used by them, he felt convinced they would take his life. During the last few days, his time had been altogether occupied in watching his property. At first there were only a few quiet natives about him, who were inoffensive; but three days after our departure, several canoes full of strangers to Jemmy's family arrived, and from that time Matthews had had no peace by day, and very little rest at night. Some of them were always on the look-out for an opportunity to snatch up and run off with some tool or article of clothing, and others spent the greater part of each day in his wigwam, asking for every thing they saw, and often threatening him when he refused to comply with their wishes. More than one man went out in a rage, and returned immediately with a large stone in his hand, making signs that he would kill Matthews if he did not give him what was demanded. Sometimes a party of them gathered round Matthews, and, if he had nothing to give them, teased him by pulling the hair of his face, pushing him about, and making mouths at him. His only partisans were the women; now and then he left Jemmy to guard the hut, and went to the natives' wigwams, where the women always received him kindly, making room for him by their fire, and giving him a share of whatever food they had, without asking for any thing in return. *

"York and Fuegia fared very well; they lost nothing; but Jemmy was sadly plundered, even by his own family. Our garden, upon which much labour had been bestowed, had been trampled over repeatedly, although Jemmy had done his best to explain its object and prevent people from walking there. When questioned about it, he looked very sorrowful, and, with a slow shake of the head, said, 'My

people very bad; great fool; know nothing at all; very great fool.' It was soon decided that Matthews should not remain."

After a long cruise, our vessels again visited Woollya; and Capt. F. says:—

"The wigwams in which I had left York, Jemmy, and Fuegia, were found empty, though uninjured: the garden had been trampled over, but some turnips and potatoes of moderate size were pulled up by us, and eaten at my table, a proof that they may be grown in that region. Not a living soul was visible any where; the wigwams seemed to have been deserted many months; and an anxious hour or two passed, after the ship was moored, before three canoes were seen in the offing, paddling hastily towards us, from the place now called Button Island. Looking through a glass, I saw that two of the natives in them were washing their faces, while the rest were paddling with might and main: I was then sure that some of our acquaintances were there, and in a few minutes recognised Tommy Button, Jemmy's brother. In the other canoe was a face which I knew, yet could not name. 'It must be some one I have seen before,' said I,—when his sharp eye detected me, and a sudden movement of the hand to his head (as a sailor touches his hat) at once told me it was, indeed, Jemmy Button — but how altered! I could hardly restrain my feelings; and I was not, by any means, the only one so touched by his squalid, miserable appearance. He was naked, like his companions, except a bit of skin about his loins; his hair was long and matted, just like theirs; he was wretchedly thin, and his eyes were affected by smoke. We hurried him below, clothed him immediately, and in half an hour he was sitting with me at dinner in my cabin, using his knife and fork properly, and in every way behaving as correctly as if he had never left us. He spoke as much English as ever; and, to our astonishment, his companions, his wife, his brothers and their wives, mixed broken English words in their talking with him. Jemmy recollected every one well, and was very glad to see them all, especially Mr. Bynoe and James Bennett. I thought he was ill, but he surprised me by saying that he was 'hearty, sir, never better,'* that he had not been ill, even for a day, was happy and contented, and had no wish whatever to change his way of life. He said that he got 'plenty fruits,'† 'plenty birdies,'‡ 'ten guanaco in snow time,' and 'too much fish.' Besides, though he said nothing about her, I soon heard that there was a good-looking young woman in his canoe, who was said to be his wife. Directly this became known, shawls, hands, handkerchiefs, and a gold-laced cap appeared, with which she was speedily decorated; but fears had been excited for her husband's safe return to her, and no firey could stop her crying until Jemmy again shewed himself on deck. While he was below, his brother Tommy called out in a loud tone, 'Jemmy Button, canoe, come!' After some time, the three canoes went ashore, laden with presents; and their owners promised to come again early next morning. Jemmy gave a fine outer skin to me, which he had dressed and kept purposely; another he gave to Bennett. Next morning, Jemmy shared my breakfast, and then we had a long conversation by ourselves; the result of which was, that I felt quite decided not to make a second attempt to place Matthews among the natives of Tierra del Fuego. Jemmy told me that he knew very

* "A favourite saying of his, formerly."

† "Excesses on the birch-trees and berries."

‡ "For a Fuegian."

little of his own language; that he spoke some words of English, and some Tekecnica, when he talked to his family; and that they all understood the English words he used. York and Fuegia left him some months before our arrival, and went in a large canoe to their own country: the last act of that cunning fellow was to rob poor Jemmy of all his clothes; nearly all the tools his Tekecnica 'friends' had left him; and various other necessities. Fuegia was dressed as usual, and looking well, when they decamped: her helpmate was also well clothed, and had hardly lost any thing I left with him. Jemmy said, 'York very much jaw,' 'pick up big stones,' 'all men afraid.' Fuegia seemed to be very happy, and quite contented with her lot. Jemmy asserted that she helped to 'catch (steal) his clothes,' while he was asleep, the night before York left him naked. Not long after my departure, in February 1833, the much-dreaded Oens-men came in numbers, overland, to Woollya; obliged Jemmy's tribe to escape to the small islands, and carried off every valuable which his party had not time to remove. They had, doubtless, heard of the houses and property left there, and hastened to seize upon it—like other 'borderers.' Until this time, York had appeared to be settled, and quite at ease; but he had been employed about a suspiciously large canoe, just finished when the inroad was made. He saved this canoe, indeed escaped in it, and afterwards induced Jemmy and his family to accompany him 'to look at his land.' They went together in four canoes (York's large one and three others) as far west as Devil Island, at the junction of the north-west and south-west arms of the Beagle Channel: there they met York's brother and some others of the Alikhoop tribe; and, while Jemmy was asleep, all the Alikhoop party stole off, taking nearly all Jemmy's things, and leaving him in his original condition. York's fine canoe was evidently not built for transporting himself alone; neither was the meeting with his brother accidental. I am now quite sure that from the time of his changing his mind, and desiring to be placed at Woollya, with Matthews and Jemmy, he meditated taking a good opportunity of possessing himself of every thing; and that he thought, if he were left in his own country without Matthews, he would not have many good things given to him, neither would he know where he might afterwards look for and plunder poor Jemmy.

"I cannot help (concludes this story) still hoping that some benefit, however slight, may result from the intercourse of these people, Jemmy, York, and Fuegia, with other natives of Tierra del Fuego. Perhaps a shipwrecked seaman may hereafter receive help and kind treatment from Jemmy Button's children; prompted, as they can hardly fail to be, by the traditions they will have heard of men of other lands; and by an idea, however faint, of their duty to God as well as their neighbour."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter from the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., V.P., to Dr. Birkbeck, President, and the Members of the London Mechanics' Institution, on the Subject of the Corn Lanes. Pp. 36.

"PRINTED for the benefit of the Institution," and we would truly say, if rightly understood by them, for the benefit of every individual member of it. The clear and statesman-like view of the subject, as it affects the working-classes, and is enforced by an admirable tabular

statement of the facts, is so irrefragable, that we think no man of common sense can fail to be convinced by it. The alteration of all existing values, and the vast advantage which would be cast into the scale, not only of the foreign corn-grower, but of the foreign manufacturer, in every line of production, which the change, so loudly and inconsiderately called for, would cause, it is fearful to contemplate. The ruin of England would be the consequence. Like the author's emigration plan (1827), we can only wonder that legislation does not immediately follow up principles so demonstratively propounded, and which in action are calculated to produce such vital benefits to the country. But the time must come; and the sooner the better.

Nan Darrell; or, the Gipsy Mother. By the Author of "The Heiress," "The Squire," &c. &c. 3 vols. London, 1839. T. and W. Boone.

MYSTERIOUS birth, engendering all the varieties of life between beggary and guilt, and nobility and splendour, will lead the lovers of novel-reading pleasantly through these three volumes; into the secrets or details, it would be contrary to all rule for us to enter. All we need to say is, that the fair writer has filled her canvass with many portraits; and, what with love-affairs, burglaries, and other villainies (some of them startling enough for probability), given as much incident as is required in such productions. The gipsy woman, half-crazed, and vain of her ragged finery, is drawn from nature.

History of the Campaign in France in the Year 1814. Translated from the Russian of A. Mikhailofsky-Danilefsky. 8vo. pp. 414. London, 1839. Smith, Elder, and Co.

IN this volume we have a lively account of one of the most important invasions that ever changed the face of the world and the destinies of nations. Its military details seem to us to be well given; but its chief feature is the ascription, also, of almost every political resolution of consequence to the personal determination of the Emperor Alexander.

Charles the Tenth and Louis Philippe: the Secret History of the Revolution of July 1830. 8vo. pp. 298. London, 1839. Saunders and Otley.

THIS is a high Bourbon, not Orleans-Bourbon, production, and accuses the present king of the French of intense treachery towards the elder and reigning branch of his family. In all cases of the kind we are suspicious of strong partisan statements, and, in this instance, acknowledge ourselves too slightly acquainted with the internal politics of Paris to be able to draw the line between the strict truth and the colouring matter. The charges are heavy, and those who feel an interest in the intricacies and intrigues of French parties, will do well to take this view of them into comparison with others.

Answers to the Objections commonly brought against Vaccination, &c., by J. Robertson. (Manchester, Simms.)—This pamphlet does not erect the windmills in order to throw them down; but we really think the objections to vaccination either so visionary or prejudiced, after the experience we have had of it, that it was scarcely worth while of so able a combatant to couch a lance against them.

British Naval Biography, from Howard to Colingford. 24mo. pp. 635. (London, Scott, Webster, and Geary.)—An outline of the naval history of England is properly prefixed to these biographical sketches, which appear to be drawn from the numerous literary sources devoted to record the heroic exploits of the most glorious service that ever vindicated and adorned the high destinies of a nation.

Floreston; or, the New Lord of the Manor. Pp. 394. (London, Rickerby.)—The intention of this volume is, doubtless, good; and, we daresay, might give many useful hints to "the landed proprietors of the United Kingdom," to whom it is dedicated, always supposing them to

have time and patience enough to read it through: an effort, we must confess, beyond our powers. *Argentine*, pp. 363. (London, Smith, Elder, and Co.)—A tale of considerable interest, wrought out in the, not a novel way. Wrongs and disappointments, ending in a happy marriage, *et voilà tout*.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.
GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MAY 22. The Rev. Dr. Buckland, President, in the chair.—Three papers were read:—1. 'On the Wells in the Gravel and London Clay in Essex,' by Dr. Mitchell. The greater part of Essex consists of London clay; but the portion of the county to the north-west of a line drawn from Harlow to Ballingdon Hill, near Sudbury, and a long ridge between Purfleet and East Tilbury, are composed of chalk. The greatest thickness of the clay is not known, but it probably exceeds 400 feet; and that of the chalk has been ascertained to be considerably more than 500. Extensive districts are covered by gravel, sand, and other detritus, which are sometimes very thin; but, in Wakering Marshes and Foulness Island, they are not less than 300 feet thick. The wells formed in the gravel are supplied by land-springs, and they are often not more than ten feet deep. There is no certainty, however, in any area of the depth to which they must be sunk, owing to the irregularity of the outline of the London clay. In the districts composed of that formation, no land-springs occur; and the wells generally penetrate to the bed of sand between the clay and the chalk. That much of the rain which falls in Essex is absorbed, there can, nevertheless, be no doubt, from the small number and insignificant size of the brooks and rivers of the county. Very little water enters the Lea; and between its mouth and Purfleet, only four streams flow into the Thames. The Crouch, the Blackwater, and the Coln, though the principal rivers of Essex, are also very small, and can carry off only an inconsiderable portion of the water, which falls in about a million of statute acres. The clay is of various colours, the lower beds being sometimes red; but it is occasionally blue to the bottom. In the districts where it is thickest, it is often interstratified with two or three beds of sand; but near the site of Fairlop Fair, it was found to consist of 398 feet of solid clay. No exact details having been preserved by the well-sinkers, Dr. Mitchell has been unable to ascertain the precise thickness of the clay at the different localities visited by him; but he gives a list of nineteen wells, selected from a very large number, the total depth of the shallowest, at Upminster, near Romford, being 192 feet, and of the deepest, situated in Foulness Island, 460 feet. These variations do not depend entirely on the position of the well, with reference to the dip of the clay or the altitude above the sea, but frequently on the irregularities in the surface of the chalk. In many cases, however, the difference is equal to the rise in the physical features of the country; and the author consequently infers that those undulations were produced by denudation, and not by irregular elevation of the district. Layers of cement stone present great impediments to the well-sinkers; and there not unfrequently occurs at the bottom of the clay a large tabular mass, technically called the water-rock, because on cutting through it a powerful stream rushes up. The water sometimes holds in solution a saline substance, probably sulphate of magnesia, as it is abundant in the springs of the London clay in Surrey. Foul air is not unknown; but it has given little inconvenience to the well-sinkers, and its

nature has not been ascertained. In Hertfordshire, sulphuretted hydrogen gas has been most destructive; and, in the chalk district of Surrey, carbonic acid gas is very troublesome, and has been sometimes fatal. Artesian wells have been productive of the greatest benefit in Essex. In the vale of the Lea they have been bored easily, and the expense has been usually about 16*l*. In the district of Bulphan Fen, they yield a large supply of water; and they have proved extremely beneficial in the marshes and the flat tracts along the coast. In Foulness Island there are no natural springs, and, until lately, there was no water except that collected in ditches. In hot seasons this became putrid, yet the inhabitants and cattle continued to partake of it as long as it lasted; and it was then necessary to obtain supplies, at the distance of seven miles, from the east end of the island. The district, in consequence, was proverbially unhealthy, and labourers could be procured only at unusually high wages; now, however, Artesian wells keep the ditches constantly full of fresh and wholesome water; farmers of a superior class are beginning to reside on the island, labourers are procured at moderate wages, and the produce of the soil has increased. Wallingsea, Mersea, and other islands, have also benefited very much by Artesian wells. Great additions are annually made to the land along the coast of Essex; and extensive embankments have been thrown up within the last seven years, enclosing valuable tracts: but large areas are totally destitute of vegetable soil; and Dr. Mitchell calculates, that on one part of the coast, there are 33,000 acres which would not yield for the next 300 years, a rental of 300 pence. In 1837 a company was proposed for enclosing the district. To this paper was appended a notice of the following localities of outbursts of water from the chalk. The Bourne Mill stream near Farnham; the head of the river Mole at Mersham; a copious spring close to the Guildford Road near Leatherhead; another at the Church below Croydon; and several within a short distance of Carshalton and Orpington; the Holy Well at Kemping; a copious stream on the north side of the road to the west of Sittingbourne, Brookend, in the Isle of Thanet; the Lidden Spout between Folkstone and Dover; the Holy Well at the commencement of the cliffs of Beachy Head, a mile from Eastbourne; also the Chadwell and the Amwell, two of the principal tributaries of the New River. The notice contained, likewise, an account of the "Nail Bourns," or occasional outbursts of water, at Birchwood House, near Croydon. The last occurrence of the phenomenon was in the spring of 1837, when the water poured out in vast quantities, and continued to do so for six weeks. Later in the same season, other streams burst forth at Gatten Park, between Mersham and Ryegate, and at Nonsuch Park near Ewell.

[To be concluded in our next.]

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, 31st May. — Mr. Snow Harris, 'On the Nature of Electrical Attraction.' This subject, Mr. Harris observed, is not one of popular interest; but to the philosopher it is susceptible of a very high degree. Since the discovery of Newton's glorious general law of gravity, men of scientific pursuits have been desirous to verify the same law of action in all invisible influences. They appear, however, not to have been sufficiently aware of the phenomena observable in all electrical or magnetic

attraction, to enable them to determine the general law of action for the particular force developed by these curious agents. The law of gravity, that peculiar species of force acting as the quantity of matter directly, and as the squares of the distances inversely, is not borne out in relation to the force or forces producing the phenomena of attraction in electricity and magnetism. Doubtless all the elementary laws of nature are of the simplest form, and involve no other considerations than the simple relation of cause and effect; but rigid investigation as to the quantity of the invisible influences, the distances at which they are exerted, and the visible results, or the resistance they overcome, is requisite to their interpretation. After explaining by diagrams the law of forces from a centre and in parallel lines, in reference to light, Mr. Harris proceeded experimentally to exhibit the phenomena of attraction and induction evinced by electricity and magnetism, and to discuss the probable kind of agency producing them. In examining attractive force, the body not electrified undergoes a change previously to its being attracted. This particular change is termed induction, and is a separate and particular action. Attraction, therefore, is the result of two distinct forces. Some attribute the agency to vibration, a peculiar affection of the particles of matter; others, to some subtle form of body differing from the ordinary kind of matter, associated with their particles. If vibration were the cause, one part of a body would be similarly affected with the whole. That this is not the case, was shewn by the removal of two slices from either end of a conductor. What one had lost, the other had gained; and two opposite forces were manifested: moreover, certain bodies are attracted by the one and repelled by the other. The beautiful experiment of the separation, when projected on a prepared resinous plate, of the two powders of red lead and sulphur, previously intimately mixed, supported this remark. That, therefore, the agency is due to some subtle form of matter, is probable. The particular character of induction was then enlarged upon. The inductive force is reciprocal, the neutral body operates on the charged one, and *vice versa*. It is also not affected by angular divergence, and is propagated in all directions. The law of induction upon the charged body, estimating it by the quantity of the charge displaced, is as the quantity of charge directly, and as the distance inversely; and upon the neutral body, also, as the quantity of charge directly, but as the square root of the distance inversely; the actual quantities in the opposed surface being always as the square roots of the distances inversely. In the neutral body it is the quantity of electricity disturbed. In the charged body it is the quantity disturbed, added to that already in the opposed surface. The nature of electrical measurements, and the methods of arriving at these results, were fully demonstrated. Attraction in electricity, is the immediate result of the inductive forces, which vary in the charged body with the quantity and with the distance. If both these vary together, the whole force increases as the square of the distance inversely. If either be made constant, then it varies with the other. The inductive and attractive forces are always equal. Attraction in electricity may be reduced to the conditions of the Leyden jar; and the results, experimentally arrived at by Mr. Harris, agree with those of Mr. Cavendish. The charge is as area directly and as distance inversely. This is true of opposed bodies, whatever be

their figure, whether plates, spheres, parabolooids, or cones. The forces then inductive, and attractive, are always exerted in the phenomenon attraction, and probably in straight lines. On this supposition, the force between any two opposed surfaces can be calculated. The quantities in the opposed areas are as the square roots of the distances, or the force is as the area directly, and as the square root of the distance inversely. This result is fully and completely borne out by experiment. The delicacy of the apparatus, the accuracy of the electrical measurements, the care manifested in the quantitative processes, and every requisite in the progress of inquiry, for the establishment of truth and mathematical precision, render the results laid down by Mr. Harris highly important and valuable.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Mr. FORSTER in the chair. — Read, 'Further Observations on the *Spongilla fluviatilis*, with some Remarks on the Nature of the *Spongias Marine*,' by Mr. Hogg. In the latter portion of this paper, the author endeavours to demonstrate the *vegetability* of the river sponge from the following facts, which were obtained by many experiments made by him upon that substance during the last two summers. 1st. From the general resemblance of the membrane, which invests the soft portion or gelly, with the membrane or cuticle of the leaves of many plants. 2d. From this gelatinous or soft portion being so similar to the *parenchymatous* substance of the more fleshy kinds of leaves, and being, like to the latter, chiefly composed of numerous pellucid globules. 3d. From the green colouring matter or *chromule* contained in those globules, on being pressed out, giving a permanent green or yellowish green colour to white paper, as is the case with the *chromule* of leaves and plants. 4th. From strong acids having the same effects on this sponge as they are seen to have upon plants, when they are macerated. And 5th. From the mode in which numerous bubbles of gas — most probably oxygen — are disengaged from the surface of the living mass of spongilla, when exposed to the brightest solar light, being so extremely analogous to that which is known to occur with the leaves of a plant when immersed in water, and submitted to the direct action of the light of the sun. — At the anniversary meeting, a very satisfactory report was read. The Bishop of Norwich was re-elected president. The other officers stand as heretofore. — Amongst the donations was a fine portrait of Mr. Yarrell, painted by Mrs. Carpenter.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

THE annual conversazione on Saturday evening was most numerous and brilliantly attended. The spacious suite of rooms in which were to be seen many curious objects of mechanic arts were filled for several hours; and an elegant entertainment at the close testified to the zeal and liberality of the president, Mr. Walker. Amongst the things with which we were most struck were a neat machine (Copper's) for printing small bills, cards, labels, &c., fit for private purposes; and a very ingenious invention for joining leather straps employed in machinery. The latter is wonderfully simple and convenient, can be executed in a much shorter period, and when done is far superior to the overlaying method and riveting hitherto in use. A new lamp also attracted our notice; it burns very brilliantly, in consequence of a degree of heat being applied to the commonest oils, which purifies the supply, and either makes

a deposit of or destroys the load of heterogeneous matter which would hinder the combustion.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

The meeting on Saturday was a very interesting one. The Society's apartments were fitted up with flowers and shrubs, many of them rare and curious, and thronged with company. In one room were specimens of vegetable poisons and drugs; in another, sections of a hundred various woods, so as to shew their texture; in a third were all Boupland's drawings; in a fourth, imitations of flowers and fruits, including some of Mrs. Randolph's charming and natural specimens of the former, of actual feathers; and so on through the whole, there being every where objects well meriting the attention of the public. The visit made us long to see the Society in full operation in the Regent's Park.

LITERARY AND LEARNED. UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, May 30.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, Magdalen Hall.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. C. J. D. Marsden, Lincoln College; G. H. Drummond, A. Oswald, Christ Church; Rev. J. B. Phillips, All Souls College; Rev. W. H. Braund, J. Fuge, Magdalen Hall; M. Hoime, Brasenose College; Rev. A. H. Bridges, Oriel College; Rev. A. Broadley, Wadham College; Rev. J. R. Errington, Worcester College; Rev. G. W. Braikenridge, University College. *Bachelors of Arts.*—H. W. Eyton, grand compounder, W. C. Morland, Christ Church; J. Meyrick, Michel Scholar of Queen's College; L. E. G. Clarke, J. Hall, Exhibitioner, of Brasenose College; H. E. Buller, J. Cox, Worcester College; J. Jones, Jesus College; W. E. Allfree, Wadham College; W. R. Ogle, Trinity College.

CAMBRIDGE, May 30.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. Atkinson, St. Peter's College.

Master of Arts.—Rev. S. Allen, Trinity College.

On Saturday the Porson prize was adjudged to Edward Meredith Cope, of Trinity College, in this University.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held its sixteenth anniversary meeting on the 11th of May, the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Council was read, with the usual financial explanations; from which we gather, that recently adopted arrangements have enabled the Society to carry on its affairs without diminishing its capital stock, to which, at one time, fears were entertained they would find it necessary to have recourse. Amongst the deaths, those of the late Secretary of the Society, Capt. Harkness, and of the Librarian, Colonel Francklin, were particularly adverted to; and some account was given of the various publications of Colonel Francklin, in several branches of literature. The Report then congratulated the meeting on the prosperous working of the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce. It also noticed the condition of the Oriental Translation Fund, which the council were happy to state still continued to enjoy the support of a large number of the patrons of oriental literature, both at home and abroad; and its operations were carried on with a zeal and activity fully commensurate to its means. The council, in concluding their report, mentioned the failure of their attempts to procure from the government a house suitable for the existing position of the Society, and stated that they had transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company a memorial, to the same effect as that presented to their royal patron. Sir Alexander Johnston, as chairman of the Committee of Correspondence of the Society, gave a complete and varied detail of the differ-

ent objects to which that committee had directed its researches during the past year; embracing, among other matters, the changes which are taking place in the education, manners, and feelings of the Turks; the influence exerted upon the Afghans by the Indians on one side, and the Persians on the other; the moral and political effects likely to be produced on the people of India by the introduction of inland steam navigation; and in China by our occupation of Assam; and to the measures adopted by Russia for gaining an acquaintance with the river Amur, and the sea-coast at its mouth. These matters were elucidated by the right hon. chairman with a fulness of detail which our limits prevent us from following, but which is the less to be regretted, as the observations of Sir Alexander will appear at length in the Society's proceedings. The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie read the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, which commenced by acknowledging the valuable services of Dr. Royle and Mr. Solly. The report then stated that an abstract of the proceedings of the committee, up to the end of 1838, had already been printed, and that another was in progress, which would shew that the matters which had been investigated by the committee were highly important in relation to the trade and agriculture of India, and to the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain; and that various inquiries had been instituted, from which interesting and beneficial results might be expected. The first article to which their attention had been directed was cotton, which might be deemed a necessary of life for our manufacturers, and for which we were in a great measure dependent on rival nations. For this object, details of the various efforts that had been made by individuals to introduce into India improvement in cotton cultivation, whether successful or not, had been collected and arranged, in order to investigate the causes of success or failure; accounts of the most approved modes of culture in America had been obtained; specimens of the best cotton soils had been brought from Georgia to this house, for the purpose of being analysed; and the committee looked forward to a time when they should be able to place within the reach of the practical agriculturist such information as would enable him to grow cotton in India equal to that of any part of the world. The value and quality of the various oil-seeds grown in India had also engaged the committee's attention; and several valuable analyses had been prepared by their chemical assistant, which fully demonstrated the importance of this branch of Indian trade. The cheap cost and abundant produce of these articles would, no doubt, ensure an extensive commerce in many species, so soon as the results of the committee's inquiries should be generally known. The vegetable-tallow of Canara had also been examined; and the result had shewn that it would be a valuable substitute for the animal-tallow now so largely imported from Russia. We must refer to the report itself for the other articles noticed in it; only observing that they relate to caoutchouc, kino, hemp, tea, iron, cochineal, timber, wool, silk, and minor articles, all of which, it appears to be demonstrated, are procurable, of a superior quality, and at a less price, than in other parts of the world; and for many of which Great Britain has now to depend for a supply upon foreign states.—When the report had been read, L. H. Pettit, Esq., moved a vote of thanks to the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, whose valuable report was a further proof of the well-

known talent of that gentleman: this vote was seconded by T. Phillips, Esq., and carried unanimously.—Mr. Mackenzie, in returning thanks, observed that the vote the meeting had passed was gratifying to him, not so much as a compliment to himself (though to such a compliment he was not insensible), as a testimony of the Society's sense of the importance of the committee of which he had the honour to be chairman. He trusted that the interest the members of the Society took in the operations of the committee would be shewn by their increased exertions in contributing to its transactions. Many of them possessed facilities for communicating information that would be highly useful, at a small expense of time and labour: a single interesting fact, or a single sample of a new variety of any useful substance, would be gladly received by the committee. It was only by labours pursued through many years that the objects of the committee could be attained: they had as yet only broken the ground; but he hoped that enough had been done to shew the importance, the value, and the practicability of what they aimed at. The right hon. gentleman then expressed his regret at the disappointment of the Society in its just expectations of the favour and support of government. He had hoped that the labours of the committee would have strengthened the already strong claims of the Society; and that, before this, they should have been able to congratulate one another on the prospect of meeting no longer within the narrow chambers of a private house, but in a hall suited to the character of the Society, and to the great public interests which it was designed and calculated to promote. Looking at the extent and nature of our Eastern empire, and to the important services which the Royal Asiatic Society could render as an interpreter between the two countries, it was with shame, indignation, and sorrow, that he contemplated the indifference with which the public of this country regarded, and the niggard spirit in which the government treated them. He did not, however, despair of better things; and trusted that the members of the Society would do all they could, each in his own sphere, to secure the just and liberal recognition of the Society's claims to public support. Before sitting down he begged to read to the meeting an extract from the "Botanical Register," edited by Dr. Lindley, in which that gentleman had spoken very highly (though, he confessed, in somewhat an exaggerated tone) of the operations of the committee; but it was the praise of literary and scientific institutions we must chiefly value. Mr. M. concluded his address by reading the extract above mentioned, which remarked, that if the committee continued their exertions with energy and discretion for only a few years, they will have done more to make India wealthy and happy than all the other devices of state policy put together. On the thanks of the Society being voted to the council for their services, the Earl of Munster returned thanks, as one of the vice-presidents, in the name of the council. His lordship regretted that he had arrived so late; but while he had been detained by some unavoidable business from coming before, he trusted that his appearance, so late, would shew the meeting that he was desirous of being amongst them, if only for a short time. S. Ware, Esq., in rising to move a vote of thanks to General Briggs, who was now about to retire from the secretaryship, regretted that that gentleman was absent, on account of ill health. He was glad to learn that General Briggs would remain in

the council; and that he would still devote his leisure to Asiatic pursuits. R. Clarke, Esq., in moving the thanks of the Society to C. Elliott, Esq., for his services as treasurer, said that that gentleman had first called the attention of the Society to the state of its finances, and had greatly aided it in effecting that reform which was so imperatively demanded. While on his legs, Mr. Clarke said that he felt honoured in their nominating him for their secretary, but he had much diffidence in following so able an officer as General Briggs; he also knew that much good might be done for the Society in the office by one possessed of greater abilities, and a more extended influence, than he himself possessed; but the Society, although they might nominate a more efficient, they could not find a more willing officer than himself. The chairman said that the council had resolved to recommend for election, as an honorary member of the Society, his Highness the Newâb Ikbal al Doulah, Bahadur, prince of Oude, whose portrait was then in the room. The admission of the prince would be an honour to the Society. He could bear testimony that his highness was deeply versed in Persian and Arabic literature; and that his manners and habits were those of a prince and a gentleman. His highness was then balloted for, and unanimously elected. The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers and council of the Society for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were declared elected into the council in the place of those going out by rotation:—S. Ball, Esq., General Briggs, H. S. Grame, Esq., Sir Joseph O'Halloran, Colonel Sykes; R. Clarke, Esq., was elected Honorary Secretary; and John Shakspear, Esq., Librarian. On the chairman leaving the chair, it was moved, seconded, and voted unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Honourable Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., for his able services in the chair that day.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HUDSON GURNEY, V.P. in the chair.—Mr. Gage Rokewood exhibited a splendid Psalter, of the early part of the fourteenth century, with a descriptive essay. This MS. is a large folio; the letters near half an inch in height. Some of the psalms are accompanied by musical notes; and the illuminations very numerous and magnificent. It was written for Sir Geoffrey Luttrell; one of the paintings representing the knight on horseback, with his lady standing near, and having the superscription, "Dis Galfridus Lowterel, me fieri fecit." In a calendar at the commencement are several entries of obits, some relating to the family of Bohun, Earls of Hereford, of the dates of 1317, 1375, and 1409, made evidently after the book was written. The book is now the property of—Weld, Esq., of Lulworth Castle. Plain and coloured engravings of several of the illuminations were hung in the room, shewing every stage in the progress of agriculture, from ploughing the land to grinding the corn, preparations for a feast, a state-coach, various games, grotesque devices, &c.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS
FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Geographical, 9 P.M.; British Architects, 8 P.M.
Tuesday.—Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.; Society of Arts, 8 P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 7½ P.M.; Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.; Graphic, 7 P.M.; Literary Fund, 3 P.M.
Thursday.—Royal Society, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M.
Friday.—Royal Astronomical, 8 P.M.
Saturday.—Asiatic, 2 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

THE renewed competition for this national monument has exhibited its claims during the week at the bazar in St. James's Street; and a number of models and designs, not in the former collection at Mr. Rainy's room, have been submitted to public judgment. As in all matters of taste, we presume there will be an abundant variety of opinions: but as the matter is expressly arranged in this way to court the general sense of the lovers of art, we shall not refrain from offering a few notes upon the objects which most particularly attracted our attention. In the first place, however, we should say, that the light for the view is bad, in consequence of the windows descending almost to the floor: if three or four feet of the lower panes were darkened, the spectator would be much better able to form a correct idea of the effects of each model, and especially of those of any size. Perhaps we might add, with reference to the declared purpose of the exhibition, as stated by the committee, viz. to enable them to gather the sentiments of the world at large as a guide to their own decision (instead of letting it come in after in the shape of dissent, as at the first trial), the opening to intelligent visitors has been too much restricted. Tickets to the amount of two hundred per day could hardly be expected from the plan adopted; and it is likely that not two thousand people will, at the end of next week, have had an opportunity of examining the Gallery. Be this as it may, there were very few present when we were there.

Taken as a whole, we are not disposed to vaunt of the genius displayed on the occasion; and there are many performances so ludicrous, that they throw an air of ridicule upon the higher class of works among which they are ranged in juxtaposition. Some of the latter, we doubt not, would be seen with much greater pleasure were they seen alone or in better company.

Of the novelties, No. 1. is at least an original design, a very sweetly moulded trident, by Pistrucci, with three graceful recumbent female figures on the base, a segment of a sphere. How this would look on a gigantic scale we cannot tell, but we fear its prongs and handle, &c., when sufficiently magnified, would lose the praise we can so readily bestow upon their very neatly executed miniature representative. We say nothing of the sufficiency of the design to fulfil the idea of a national monument to an individual hero.

Mr. W. B. Granville's triumphal column of cast iron, after the remains of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, has been freed from objections made to it in its first model, and much improved in other respects. Of the height, 217 feet 9 inches, the last 25 feet now consists of a figure typical of Great Britain, instead of a statue of Nelson, whose name alone is inscribed on the plinth of the pedestal. With regard to the employment of iron, we observe that the artist maintains his opinion of its being easily protected from oxydisation, and not liable to injury from electricity.

Messrs. Foggo, the brother artists, have each sent in drawings of considerable merit. One consists of the actual mast of a first-rate man-of-war, supported upon naval emblems, and a fitting pedestal. The other, by Mr. James Foggo, assumes the form of a light-house, and is adorned by three characteristic groups, illustrative of the greatest actions of Nelson. A porch in the base, supported by cannon, contains his statue.

Mr. Alfred Beaumont has a prodigious granite tazza, with a cube of immense dimensions as the base of the monument. At the angles are tritons and emblematical groups. Above is a socle, with bronze groups, representing the four quarters of the world; and, to crown all, a bronze gilt statue of Nelson.

Mr. Baily has made some alterations in his former design, and sent in a second, which does not appear to us to be so beautiful as the first, either in general effect, or in the gracefulness of the allegorical figures.

Mr. E. Gavey gives us "a partially enclosed column surmounted by a statue, with a mausoleum interior, &c., 170 feet high." His description begins thus, and of which (as Sancho Panza hath it) no more need be said.

"Beneath the azure vault of Nature's vast architectrative dome, of colossean form (visible to myriads of lesser breathing mortals, scattered around o'er hill and dale), stands the sculptured representative to unborn ages of the person,—the most glorious of the greatest maritime nation's naval heroes,

NELSON.

"The statue, with naval trophies, surmounts a column, around which twirl antagonist dolphins, emblematic of sea-war.

"Beneath a gallery are embodied a series of four allegoric bassi-relievi, hypothetical of the hero's attributes,

ENTERPRISE, VALOUR, VICTORY, AND
IMMORTALITY.

"Enterprise, a youth of fiery mien, with heart swollen with enthusiasm, over-canopied by the perils of stormy danger; he sees, through the vista of breaking thunder-clouds, starry rays encircling the hero's wreath of laurelled glory; emulations incentive: with eager haste to win the prize, he throws off the habiliments of inglorious inactivity, and, with heroism armed, dashes to the immortal goal, in vain withheld by the syrens, Luxury, Effeminacy, and Fear."

Mr. Bell has a fine design, both as regards column and pedestal; but we confess that, in the latter, we think he affords a strong case of imitation to shew that the second competitors may have borrowed ideas from the first exhibitors. Look at Mr. Watson's model.

Mr. W. Grove's monument differs much from the surrounding, and is charged with numbers of classical and allegorical figures and groups.

Salamis has an obelisk (*quære*, Cleopatra's Needle?), but surmounted by the ship Victory upon a globe. Nelson is represented dying, and a Victory is descending to crown him with an immortal wreath. Lions, eagles, &c. &c., are made to typify countries, empires, conquerors or conquered.

Speaking of these, we may note that a vast superabundance of animals are made to mean anything or everything among these monuments. Had the design been in honour of Noah, who saved their progenitors in the ark, they might have been more applicable; but for Nelson, we must say, we cannot see their fitness. Their commonplace use is not their worst fault; but when it is impossible to know what they are meant to stand for without an inscription or a description, the folly of their introduction is obvious. In one design we have four abominably ugly dogs at the angles, trying to leap down to the ground—these, we fancy, must be to shadow forth the dogs of war.

With respect to Cleopatra's Needle, it is a national shame that it is not in England, and an ornament to the metropolis.

Mr. Peter Hollins has a drawing of a figure

of Britannia, of colossal size, with a medallion of Nelson suspended from her neck, whilst his most memorable achievements are recorded in three bassi-relievi upon the pedestal which supports the prominent and national figure. Is not the reduction of the principal character to a medallion a great objection?

But the last design of which we mean now to speak (for, in truth, a number of models, without catalogue, name, or arrangement, are not so well remembered since we left the room, as we imagined they would be when we were in it) is that by Mr. Laugh, which has certainly made a very strong impression upon our mind. In the former competition we thought the productions of this eminent sculptor failures; in the present instance, we think he has succeeded in embodying attributes which we have always felt should be part of a tribute to our mighty naval commander. There is a severe simplicity in the style of this design. Four subordinate figures of British sailors, as they are stripped for battle, thus affording an opportunity for a fine display of muscular form, range on the curve of the pedestal, and carry the eye to the statue of the hero at the top. They are fit and becoming associates to a Nelson monument; for it was by the aid of such that he reached the pinnacle of his fame. The statue itself is noble; and the skill with which the artist has shrouded the lost arm in a well-draped boat-cloak, is a very happy thought, admirably executed. There is no allegory. It is altogether British. Some appropriate bassi-relievi on the pedestal do not interfere with the grand effect of the whole; and there are no paltry mouldings or ornaments to mar it. We have seen no model to please us so entirely as this does.

We intend to revisit the Gallery, and enjoy a more particular inspection; and shall probably return to the subject in our next.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THIS Gallery, with the works of the Old Masters, opens this day to the public; and, through the liberality and kindness of the noblemen and gentlemen proprietors, a more admirable treat has never been afforded to the artists, and the lovers and amateurs of the fine arts, containing not only what is excellent in the different schools, but also many that may be termed curiosities in art. The North Room commences with an altar-piece, by Guercino; *History of Joseph*, by Francisco Ubertini; *The Abbé Scaglia*, Vandyke; *An Out-of-door Scene*, T. de Hooze; *Rembrandt's Mill*, Rembrandt; *Cattle, in a Landscape*, P. Potter; *Landscape, with Figures*, Gaspar Poussin; *The Virgin and Child*, with St. John, Raphael; *Portrait of a Spanish General in Armour*, Velasquez; *Tobit and the Angel*, Rembrandt; *The Virgin and Child*, Guido; *A Lion and Lioness*, in a Landscape; *A Larder, with Dead Peacocks*, Rembrandt; *Portrait of Mrs. Desaguliers*, Hogarth; *Head of an Old Woman*, Denner; *Portraits of Prince Rupert, Colonel Russell, Father of Lord Orford, and Colonel Murray*, Dobson; *The Vision of St. Anthony*, Murillo; *Pythagoras addressing his Pupils*, Rubens—one of the most splendid pictures of this master it has ever been our good fortune to have seen: it is an exhibition of itself. Others, by Cornelius Jansen, Gainsborough, Salvator Rosa, A. del Sarto, Carlo Cignani, Frank Hals, Teniers, Watteau, Holbein, Ruysdael, Canaletti, Guardi, &c. &c., all of them specimens, the first in their class.

We here give a list of the liberal pro-

prietors who have furnished this truly pictorial treat:—

The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., the Marquess of Westminster, Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P., Lord Northwick, Lord Sandys, Lady Dover, the Count St. Martin d'Aglié, Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon, M.P., Sir Simon H. Clarke, Bart., Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart. M.P., Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Sir Robert Price, Bart. M.P., Sir Edmond Temple, Rev. I. Sandford, Joseph Barchard, Esq., J. Barwise, Esq., Charles Bredel, Esq., Henry Broadwood, Esq. M.P., George Byng, Esq. M.P., W. R. Cartwright, Esq. M.P., Edward N. Denny, Esq., Andrew Fountaine, Esq., L. S. Harford, Esq., Lionel Harvey, Esq., Charles Heusch, Esq., R. S. Holford, Esq., H. J. Munro, Esq., N. Ogle, Esq., Samuel Rogers, Esq., and Dr. Stokoe.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY. [Fifth notice.]

165. *Flora Mac Ior*. T. Phillips, R.A.—Represents this extraordinary female under the deep impression of grief on receiving the news of her brother's execution. The artist has invested the character with a dignified, though rooted sorrow, which words are not equal to convey, and which a too violent expression of features would have destroyed.

45. *Forbidden Fruit*. R. Farrier.—An excellent title. The subject it treated with the artist's usual tact; and the rustic depredators and the guardian of the tempting orchard are represented in the true spirit of their respective callings.

26. *La Recreazione*. J. J. Chalon, A.—An example of tasteful elegance (if the term may be allowed) of elevated pastoral. A little more of breadth and smoothness in the costume, we think, would have added to the beauty of the performance.

237. *Le Chêne d'Allonville, Normandie*. W. Cowen.—The age of this oak, and the circumstances under which it was seen, are more than sufficient to make it a fit subject for the pencil. The artist appears to have done great justice to its character by his careful execution.

The portraits are so numerous, that our limits will not allow us to particularise them. Those by Mrs. James Robertson and Mrs. William Carpenter are eminently beautiful. There are also many admirable works in this class of art, from the pencils of Sir M. A. Shee, Messrs. Phillips, Pickersgill, Briggs, Landseer, M'Clise, Geddes, Rothwell, Grant, Reinagle, Middleton, Lilley, Say, Lucas, Partridge, Linnell, Wildman, Simpson, Faulkner, Wood, Patten, Lane, Rood, Eddis, Miss Heaphy, &c. We were especially pleased with the portraits of *The late Countess of Essex*, and *Joseph Hume*, Esq. M.P., by Mr. G. P. A. Healy, a young American artist, of great talents and promise.

In the Landscape and View department of the Exhibition, while we lament the absence of such works as those of Sir A. W. Calcott, C. Stanfield, and D. Roberts, we have still many beautiful productions.

Those by J. M. W. Turner, of *Ancient and Modern Rome*, are in his poetical and imaginative style;—two of the finest examples from his pencil. In English pastoral and park scenery, F. R. Lee has furnished a rich supply, in addition to others by G. Arnold, H. Havel, W. Linton, T. C. Hoffman, J. Stark, J. B. Pyne, Edward Hassell, T. Creswick, W. Turner, A. B. Johns, J. Wilson, jun., &c. &c.

DRAWINGS AND MINIATURES.

So runs the catalogue, while every variety that can be found under the name of art, and every surface and substance on which it can be wrought, exhibit the mass of talent contained in this room; and its character has been the same for several exhibitions past; and, from

want of room, or the increase of professors, is like to continue the same for years to come.

In the usual way, the portrait-drawings, with their costume of fashion and their forms of grace and elegance, by A. E. Chalon, R.A., occupy a large portion of the walls, and are followed by others excellent in their several styles of tact and execution, as will be recognised in the works of F. Cruickshank, S. J. Rochard, F. Rochard, R. J. Lane, A.E., Mrs. Gent, Miss F. Corbux, Mrs. Arundale, &c.

With respect to enamels, we still wish them a better light. Those by H. P. Bone are eight in number; and in point of variety or execution have never been surpassed. One of them is an original, a *Pastoral Subject*: one portrait is enamelled from life; the rest are copies from Vandyke, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and Madame Le Brun. There are two fine enamels by W. Essex: 691. *Portrait of Lady Mary Lambton, after an original by W. C. Ross, A.R.A.*; 695. *Portrait of Cecil Beadon, Esq., after Mr. John Hayler*.

Painting on china, it will be seen by the following examples, has made a great advance:—692. *Her Most Gracious Majesty, after a Drawing by E. T. Parris, J. Haslem*; 703. *Harvest-Home, &c., after the original by Robert, Madame Laurent*.

The miniatures take a wide and extended range; and in number and character are certainly equal to any former specimens. Even of those of a high class in this department, we may say with truth that they are too numerous to mention in detail; but among the most distinguished appear the works of W. C. Ross, A. Robertson, Sir W. J. Newton, Mrs. James Robertson, Miss M. Gillies, F. Rochard, W. Booth, S. J. Stump, S. J. Rochard, W. Egley, R. Thorburn, H. Colleen, S. Lover, &c. The last-named able artist, besides his beautiful miniature and spirited portrait sketch, has a very characteristic drawing under the title of *Women of "the Gladhagh" of Galway, Ireland, selling Fish*. With the ardent mind of the poet and the observant eye of the painter, objects like these would not fail of becoming excellent subjects for his pencil. This is a fine example of what a perfect knowledge of national characteristics and costume does for such subjects. The pencil drawings of R. J. Lane, A.E., theatrical and portrait, like those of G. Jones, R.A., afford a striking variety in character, subject, and style of execution. Though, in the works of the latter, we think the Plagues of Egypt have held their course long enough, his drawing of *Efigenia*, 762, is a beautiful example of the artist's imaginative powers. 369. *A Literal Drawing after Nature*, R. Rothwell; a sleeping infant, with more of beauty, but hardly less magnificence of character, than those of the same class in the works of Rubens, or even M. Angelo.

The room has its fair portion of landscapes, and views, and medallie impressions. Among the first, examples by W. Westall, A., G. W. Shepherd, G. Barnard, G. F. Phillips, J. Varley, are among the most distinguished in this class. In the medallie compositions, those of W. Wyon, R.A., take the lead. *Her Majesty Queen Victoria, one of a Series of Dies*, A. J. Stothard; *The Battle of Cressy, a Model*, T. Woodbridge; together with intaglios by J. Wilson, J. Parry, J. Brown, W. Bain, F. F. Cuissett, &c., well deserve attention.

(To be continued.)

ANCIENT ARCHITECTURE.

ON Saturday, the 25th ult., a lecture 'On the Peculiarities and Characteristics of the Old

Mansions and Baronial Halls of England,' was delivered in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate, by J. Britton, F.S.A. A great number of fine drawings and prints were exhibited, illustrative of the progress of domestic architecture, and more particularly of the large dining-halls, which formed such important parts of our old baronial residences. The lecturer's remarks were confined chiefly to the latter subject, which he illustrated by reference to the beautiful apartment in which the audience were assembled, and by views, descriptions, and comparisons of the halls at Westminster, Hampton Court, Eltham, &c. &c. Mr. Britton noticed the historical and poetical associations connected with Crosby Hall, and powerfully contrasted its dilapidated condition thirty years ago with the greatly improved appearance which, by the aid of a public subscription, it now presents. The audience was very numerous and attentive; and the drawings, which were much admired, remained suspended in the hall for several days.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art.
Part III.

WE admire the judgment which the proprietors of this splendid and charming publication continue to exercise in the choice of subjects. The pictures which they have hitherto selected for engraving, have been not only master-pieces of British art, but, in most instances, master-pieces in that department of art in which British artists need acknowledge no inferiority to any school, ancient or modern; namely, the representation of domestic scenes, domestic characters, domestic incidents, and domestic affections. The original works from which the three beautiful plates before us have been engraved, all received the due meed of our applause when they were exhibited (although, we believe, in different years), at Somerset House. In "The Interior of a Highlander's House," from a painting by E. Landseer, R.A., Mr. W. Finden has most happily preserved the expression of the old sportsman and his dogs, as well as the admirable aerial perspective of the distant part of the cottage. Nor has Mr. E. Finden been less successful in transferring to steel the boisterous merriment of the urchins in the foreground, and the exquisite landscape behind them, in "Happy as a King," by W. Collins, R.A. Last, but not least in merit, is "The Escape of Francesco Novello di Carrara, Sovereign of Padua," from a painting by C. L. Eastlake, R.A., engraved by Mr. F. Bacon, with a fine feeling of the tenderness and delicacy, yet spirit, of the original.

The Right Honourable Robert, Earl of Roden, Baron Clanbrassil, K.P. Painted by F. R. Say; Engraved by T. Lupton. Hodgson and Graves.

IN this fine half-length portrait of the noble and zealous defender of the Irish Protestant cause, we recognise some of the best qualities of Lawrence's pencil.

The Ascot Grand Stand. G. Childe, del.; J. R. Jobbins, zincograph. Tyas.

A PLEASING representation of this elegant building, so useful and ornamental to Ascot, and so creditable to the talents and taste of the architect, Mr. W. M. Higgins.

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

THE seventh concert of this Society, on Monday last, was very well attended, as it deserved

to be, for the selection of music was excellent, and the execution of it admirable. A symphony of Mozart's was the commencing piece, and was followed by an aria from the same composer's, "La Clemenza di Tito," sung by Madame Dorus Gras, with an obligato accompaniment by the unrivalled Willman. Our readers will remember in our last we doubted this lady's right to the title of Madame; the fact was, we did not know that since we heard her in Paris she has changed her state, although she still retains her maiden name: however, maid, wife, or widow, we have no hesitation in stating it as our opinion, that she is one of the most accomplished cantatrices that has appeared in this country for many years. She sang inimitably. Upon the coming forward of Dragonetti and Lindley, to perform a sonata of Corelli's, three regular peals of applause were given, doubtlessly to mark the sense of the subscribers respecting the late injudicious attack in the "Musical World" upon the former of these veterans of the bow. They both played delightfully. A Signor Mario made his first appearance with great effect; he was encoined in his song, which produced a practical pun, the title of the aria being "Venise est encor." He has a good voice, great taste—displaying the latter not the less by a judicious restraining of his power. Beethoven's Overture to Egmont concluded the first act. A symphony of Haydn's opened the second, and an aria of Auber's, sung by Madame Dorus Gras with the most wonderful execution, led to a violin fantasia of Arto's, performed by himself. If we are not greatly mistaken, this gentleman made his first appearance at the third concert of the Philharmonic in 1829, when that Society met at the Argyll Rooms; since that period he has greatly improved, and may be considered to rank now amongst the leading violinists of the day. A duet of Rossini's was exquisitely sung by Madame Dorus Gras and Signor Mario; and Mozart's magnificent Overture to "Zauberflöte" brought the whole to a conclusion at the respectable hour of eleven o'clock.

Hanover Square Rooms.—On Tuesday, an attractive programme enticed us to Mr. Salaman's morning concert, and we were much gratified by our visit. Passing, with slight mention, the number of delightful musicians who contributed greatly to the morning's amusement, and who are already favourites with the public, viz. Ivanhoff, F. Lablache, H. Phillips, David, Salaman, Albertazzi, Stockhausen, De Rivière, and Birch, we proceed to the novelties. Mr. Lidel played, in excellent style, a fantasia on the violoncello, producing tones we rarely hear from that instrument; Madame Dorus Gras made her first appearance at a public concert, and fascinated our ears and heart by her exquisite singing. Her voice is a fine soprano, her execution is wonderful, her upper notes clear and ringing, her lower tones slightly, but not unpleasantly husky; she executes passage after passage, roulade upon roulade, shake, turn, and chromatic scale, with the greatest precision and rapidity, at the same time giving full force and expression to the words; and withal, leaving her hearers far more breathless than herself. We have rarely heard any thing more beautiful than her romance "Va, dit elle." We must not omit to mention two clever compositions of Mr. Salaman's, which were much applauded.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—At last we can stay for the ballet with some degree of pleasure.

Taglioni, as graceful as ever, has returned to her post; and although she has only danced a single scene of *La Bayadère* on subscription nights, that one scene is so rich in elegant movements that we can pardon the omission of the others. By the way, we would rather see Perrot on the stage than in a box. We wonder he is not engaged; or, being engaged, does not dance where he was so great a favourite.

On Thursday, for Grisi's benefit, at last, Sig. Mario made his *début* as *Gennara* in *Lucresia Borgia*. He is a fine tenor, but not of very great power. He received the honour of an encore in his best piece; and the opera was altogether well received. A new ballet, *La Gitanes*—the Gipsy, gave us something more, and in considerable variety, of Taglioni, whose last efforts were highly applauded.

Covent Garden.—Here we have *Henry V.* announced for Monday, and from what we know of the preparations and cast, and the scenic productions by Stanfield, we have no fear of raising public opinion too high, when we say that a play of Shakspeare's, so put upon the stage, has never before been seen.

Haymarket.—On Saturday, Power concluded his popular engagement* here; and on Monday, Mr. Kean commenced a course of twelve performances, previous to going to America, in the character of *Hamlet*. The house was crowded, and he was greatly applauded. On Thursday, Mr. Webster gave a further proof of his spirit and enterprise, by bringing forward Mr. Farren.

The Olympic and St. James's closed last week; and in her address at the former, Madame Vestris intimated that she had become the lessee of *Covent Garden* for the ensuing season.

VARIETIES.

Photography.—It would seem that the old proverb is again likely to be verified. M. Bonafons, of Turin, sends the following title of a work, which he has found in a catalogue of old Italian works:—"Descrizione di un nuovo Modo di Trasportare, qual si sia Figura Designata in Carta Medianti i Raggi Solari; di Antonio Cellio. Roma, 1686. In 4to. fig.—*Comptes Rendus de l'Académie.*"

H.B. Caricatures, 592, 3, and 4.—Times of political excitement are harvest weather for caricatures: and we have here an excellent crop of three. The first is "The Balance of Power," the Queen weighing two ladies against the whole Conservative party, who kick the beam, notwithstanding the weight of Wellington, Peel, Lyndhurst, &c. This figure is "proposed to displace the old one of Justice at the top of Constitution Hill." One scale is inscribed "Private Friendship"—the other, "Public Service." The next is "The Thimble Rig," admirably played and expressed by Lord Melbourne; backed by Lord J. Russell, Lord Morpeth, Lord Normanby, and Mr. S. Rice, as accomplices. The queen's half-face is just behind the premier's; Baroness Leichen is significantly whispering Lord Normanby, whilst the lady of the latter and Miss Rice, dandily dressed, are looking archly after Wellington and Peel, who are leaving the table evidently and wofully cleaned out. The last is a scene from "Don Juan." Brougham the Ghost, and Melbourne the Don. "My noble friend" was never more forcibly illustrated, even by the ex-Chancellor himself.

* Re-engaged for three nights, and *Lover's* most laughable *jeu d'esprit* of the *Happy Man* acted nightly, with augmented merriment and laughter.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—A meeting of the Philosophical Society was held on the 20th ult. Dr. Clark in the chair. Mr. Whewell read a note respecting the working of his Anemometer since his memoir on that subject read May 1, 1837. The Anemometer had since that time been in action at the Society's house, and at the Cambridge Observatory; but in consequence of the instruments being several times repaired and improved, the observations were frequently interrupted. The observations for the months of July and August, 1838, were, however, represented by comparative diagrams, which were exhibited to the Society. From this comparison it appeared that the form of the line representing the course of the wind as registered by the instrument at the two places is nearly identical, thus proving the consistency of different instruments of this construction with one another. The scale of the two instruments appeared to be different, nearly in the ratio of 2 to 1; but no direct comparison of the scales had been attempted. It was stated also, that during 1837 and 1838, observations had been made with Mr. Whewell's Anemometer at Edinburgh, by Mr. Rankine, and expressed in a diagram (according to the method recommended by Mr. Whewell), in the 14th volume of the "Edinburgh Transactions." Observations with this instrument have also been made at Plymouth, and reduced by Mr. Southwood (of St. Peter's College), by whom also the diagrams for Cambridge were constructed. Mr. Whewell stated, in conclusion, that there is every reason to believe, from the results hitherto obtained, that if any person with sufficient leisure were to take up this subject, it would reward him by leading to the knowledge of important meteorological facts and laws.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Aberdeen College.—A new professorship of humanity has been created for Marischal College, Aberdeen; and we are glad to see that the choice of the first professor has fallen upon Mr. Blackie, the young and able translator of Faust.

Description of an Eastern Beauty, from a quotation in the "Arabian Nights."

Her gestures, graceful as the waving boug;
Her softness—how she shall speak of it, and how?
She smiled, her teeth broke dazzling on the sight,
Like sudden lightning streaming through the night;
She shook down her neck the seven hair—
Day died abashed, and thought that Night was there;
Her sleeping features kindled into thought—
Night fled in turn, and brighter day was wrought;
Her eyes, like shooting stars, flashed far and wide,
And he lay lit on shivered, snuff, and died.

W. F. THOMPSON, author of a recent work on Muhammadan Philosophy.

Attic Salt.—Vy, Jim, ye're always a grumbling! ye can't take a drop o' gin without bitters!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.

A Translation, partly in the Metres of the Original, and partly in Prose, of Part II. of Goethe's "Faust," with other Poems, by L. J. Bernays.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Desultory Thoughts and Reflections, by the Countess of Blessington, fcap, cloth, 4s.—*Drs. Bright and Addison's Elements of Practice of Medicine,* Part III. 8vo. 7s.—*History of the Campaign in France in 1814,* from the Russian of Danilevsky, 8vo. 14s.—*Alison's Outlines of Human Physiology,* 8vo. 3d edition, 12s.—*Manning's Commentaries on the Law of Nations,* 8vo. 14s.—*Supplement of the History of British Fishes,* by Yarrell, 8vo. 7s. 6d.; royal 8vo. 15s.; imperial 8vo. 11. 2s. 6d.—*Gray's Elegy,* Polygot edition, post 8vo. 12s.—*Virgilius Heynli, cum Indice Maittarii,* 8vo. 14s.—*Historical Society's Publications, Nemili Historia Britorum,* 8vo. 3s.—*Do. Gildas de Excidia Britannia,* 2s.—*Wydell's Atlas* to show the Stations of the Protestant Missionaries, 8vo. 14s.—*Gesenius's Hebrew Lexicon,* by Robinson, small 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.—*Cudworth's Intellectual System,* 8. 3 vols.

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METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1839.

May.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 30	From 46 to 71	30.02 to 29.97
Friday .. 31	From 51 to 67	29.94 to 29.91
June		
Saturday .. 1	48 to 71	29.90 to 29.88
Sunday .. 2	44 to 63	29.85 to 29.75
Monday .. 3	46 to 61	29.67 to 29.56
Tuesday .. 4	49 to 63	29.64 to 29.65
Wednesday 5	46 to 70	29.77 to 29.84

Prevailing winds, N.E.
Except the 3d, morning of the 4th, and afternoon of the 5th, generally clear, rain on the 3d. Lightning and distant thunder in the west, accompanied with heavy rain, between four and five o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th.
Rain fallen, .5675 of an inch.
Latitude .. 51° 37' 32" N. CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.
Longitude 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Cure for Stammering.—We have already more than once expressed the measure of satisfaction we had received in the acknowledgments from parties who had been led to consult Mr. Hunt, in consequence of our notice in the *Literary Gazette*, of his extraordinary cures of stammering. The following is another instance of the same kind, from an intelligent and respected clergyman of the Established Church; and we must repeat that it is very grateful to our feelings. As before, we made it our duty to authenticate the case; and having heard the lady speak, and read English, French, and German, as here stated, we have much pleasure in giving it publicly, from the sincere desire to benefit our fellow-creatures who may be suffering from this painful affliction. When we see how readily the annoyance can be removed, by attending to a simple natural system, we cannot but be anxious for its success.—*Ed. L. G.*

"Dear Sir,—From a paragraph in the *Literary Gazette* (which I have every reason to thank you for having inserted), I was led to call upon Mr. Hunt, and to introduce to him a friend who had for many years been afflicted with stammering in a most dreadful degree, and who had previously been under several persons professing to cure this defect, and had studied every work treating on the malady, but without obtaining the smallest benefit. Mr. Hunt assured me on the first visit, that a cure could be effected; and it was evident within an hour, that the system adopted by this gentleman must be attended with the happiest results. The lady has now had eight lessons, and from being one of the most confirmed and distressing stammerers, she is already capable of reading and speaking with the greatest fluency, and without the slightest contortion of countenance. Indeed, the system is such, that it only requires to be known, to meet with universal attention, and to obtain general approbation. It affords me great satisfaction to speak thus of Mr. Hunt's system, as a trial of his plan cannot fail to afford the most decided relief to those afflicted with this distressing complaint. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"M. W. LUSIGNAN, Clk.
"Alhollons the Great, Thames Street,
June 4th, 1839."

A numerous body of new publications have, since our last, called for all our activity to scan their merits; but though we have exerted ourselves to the utmost, neither our space nor our time admits of doing more than we have done to bring our readers acquainted with these novelties. "Cooper's History of the American Navy," "Lord Brougham's Second Series of Characters," "Mr. Landor's Poetical Volume," "Lady Blessington's Desultory Thoughts," several works on education, and others of hardly less interest, must, of necessity, await their turn. The influx also compels us to abridge our extracts from the *Adventure and Beagle voyage*; though the third volume, Darwin's, is untouched, and one full of valuable information.

"T. F." is too long for us; and, besides, his phenomena are not all consistent with his descriptions.

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R. HILLS, Secretary.

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The Senate is prepared to receive Applications from such Medical Institutions and Schools as are desirous of being authorised to grant Certificates to Students who wish to Graduate in the University.

Certificates will be received from the following Institutions:—
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University College.
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The Medical School at the Middlesex Hospital.
The Royal Birmingham School of Medicine.
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The Aldersgate School of Medicine.
The School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital.
The School of Medicine in Portland Street, George Street, Glasgow.
Sydenham College, Grafton Street, Gower Street.
The Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery.
The Andersonian Institution, Glasgow.
The Medical School at the Charing Cross Hospital.
The Medical School at St. Thomas's Hospital.
The North London School of Medicine.
The Regulations of the Senate relating to the Examinations for Degrees in Medicine may be procured from Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, June 12th, the Senate will proceed to the Election of the following EXAMINERS:—
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Wednesday, June 10th, the Senate will proceed to the Election of an Examiner in Classics for the ensuing year, with a Salary of £200. previous to which day all applications must be sent to the Registrar. The extent of the duties required may be ascertained by reference to the Printed Regulations of the University relating to Examinations for Degrees in Arts, published by Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
30th May, 1839. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on Wednesday, June 12th, the Senate will proceed to the Election of Two Examiners in the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament, the Greek Text of the New, and in Scripture History; with a Salary of £50. per annum each.
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30th May, 1839. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual Examination for Matriculation in this University will commence on Monday, the 7th of October next. This Examination is open to all who produce Certificates of having attained Sixteen Years of age. The Certificates must be transmitted to the Registrar fourteen days before the Examination begins.
The Classical subjects are—
The First Book of the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon;
The Third Book of the *Odes* of Horace.
Further particulars may be found in the Regulations of the University, published by Messrs. R. and J. E. Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.
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QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXXVII.
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